

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## THE SWISS CONFLICT.



BETWEEN the attacks of despotism on one side, and its own divisions on the other, political liberty is, at least in appearance, losing ground in Europe. Another of the few old free Constitutions is about to be broken up. At this moment it is more than probable that the Republic of Switzerland is engaged in a suicidal conflict; one league of Cantons is fighting with another league, and the citizens of the freest state of the Old World are committing on each other all the murderous and destructive atrocities which we are accustomed to think men are only driven to inflict by the orders of a despot. But the follies and passions of human nature do not always require influencing by a

great genius like Napoleon, who used the madness of millions for his own aggrandizement. Town hates town, and province rises against province, excited not by the ambition of an individual, but arrayed against each other by a total inability to comprehend the duties of citizenship, or the sacrifices which men must make to each other, in order to preserve the existence of a political body.

It is this unfitness for rational freedom which is undermining all the Constitutions which have been created during the last half century, in imitation of that of England. There remained a hope that in the Republic, which is far more ancient than most monarchies, the people had been trained and bred to the practice and true appreciation of freedom. But there, too, the star of liberty is setting in a sea of blood. It is no matter which party conquers; the result of civil war must be the weakening of the nation, feuds, hatreds, divisions. Then appears the enemy from without, covering and excusing its interference, by appearing as the champion of peace and order; and when "order reigns," in the sense in which despots interpret the phrase, the world knows what it means—it is the desolation of a Warsaw.

The present civil conflict in Switzerland is, indeed, a sad, a disheartening, spectacle. It is frightful to take up the map of Europe, and mark the slow, insidious, but certain progress of Russia, as the incarnation of brute power, here crushing a republic, there absorbing a state, in another direction annexing a province, by force or fraud, advancing always, encroaching on Germany on the west, spreading towards Asia on the east, threatening the Moslem Em-

pire in the south, stopped nowhere but by the ocean, and then to reflect how little root the principles of liberty have taken in some of the States of the west, how madly they are being destroyed in others. Where shall we look for the counter influence, the check against the increase of that fatal principle of arbitrary power which turns men into machines? In Austria? She is the warm ally of the Czar! In Prussia? She is the hypocritical pretender, that, with the phrases of freedom on her lips, hates it in her heart; there is not a writer of independent mind and open speech that has not been driven into exile from a land that affects to encourage literature. Freedom will find no friend in the Court of Berlin.

What are the so-called Constitutional States of Europe? France is bound hand and foot, under a Monarchy as unlimited as that of Louis Quatorze, only more disguised. What are Spain and Portugal? In both, the Constitutions are mere mockeries; in both, the tendency of the Governments is to relapse into despotisms—in other words, the people are fit for nothing else; and it may be accepted as an axiom that nations in general get the Government that reflects their own vices or virtues. If they have not the qualities of free men, they will infallibly degenerate into slaves—all charters and written constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding.

How the Despotic Powers of Europe must enjoy the spectacle of those nations that are so misusing their liberty! They are paving the way for our triumph, is their secret thought. When sufficiently exhausted by internal conflict, there may be a "partition"



POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION—SKETCHED IN BERNE, BY OUR OWN ARTIST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of Switzerland, possibly between France and Austria—that will be the consummation of the unnatural war of the Republics of Central Europe, whose existence has always been watched with an evil eye by the Powers around them.

The truth is, instead of it being the nature of men to live at peace, and in freedom with each other, it is only by great efforts, and the exercise of positive and active virtues, that either peace or liberty can be preserved. How easy it is to excite nations to a conflict is proved by all history; nay, more, though the slightest effort of reason shows the folly of destroying each other, yet, all the efforts of what are called strong Governments can scarcely, at certain periods, restrain nations from flying at each other's throats. Within the present week, the very first railway meeting that brought Englishmen and Frenchmen together was embittered by national jealousies—the old hatreds were but ill disguised. No; violence, oppression, and crime, are the things to which man, undisciplined, naturally tends. Order, peace, and freedom, require the same conditions for their existence between the members of communities as between State and State. There must be some degree of self-sacrifice, some forbearance, some check on the passions: those communities where men are destitute of these virtues become anarchies, falling, sooner or later, under the power of the strongest, the most adroit bandit, or the least scrupulous executioner; States that once had a policy, like Spain and Portugal, become the mere prey of such men as a Narvaez, or a Cabral. Milton defines public virtues to be the inward spring of public liberty; those once lost, the outward forms of freedom soon follow, and the history of a State is thenceforth a chronicle of ruin.

It is this want of the freemen's virtues that gives such a deplorable interest to the civil discord of Switzerland: one of the first things a community should respect, is the religious faith of its members; it is the exercise of the virtue of tolerance. Part of the Swiss Cantons have inherited the Romish creed and worship, and they choose to think that the Jesuits make good schoolmasters; they, therefore, let that body have establishments among them, and send them their children to be taught. As each Canton is quite independent, as far as its internal Government is concerned, there is no infringement of rights in their so doing. But Berne, and the Protestant Cantons, are inspired with a hatred of the Jesuits, and declare that they shall be driven out of the Federation. The feeling is not a religious one; but the pretext serves to excuse acts of violence against the moderate and Conservative party, the strength of which lies among the Catholics. The Liberals or Radicals take arms and shoot their fellow-citizens by way of proving them in the wrong; but, as there are two parties to a battle, the Catholics resist, with the same means, and even get the advantage; the Free Corps, as they were called, being shamefully defeated in the only attack they hazarded. This was some years ago, and, since then, the quarrel has deepened and become more complicated. It is obvious that the Jesuits are the pretext; the controversy is a wider one; it is in fact the conflict between the men of "progress," and those who dislike and dread it. The tendency of the reforming party, is to a greater unity of the Republic; the Conservatives hold by the ancient federal institutions of the country. The question is whether the Sonderbund, or "separate league," formed by the Catholic Cantons among themselves, is such an infraction of the Constitution as to warrant the attempt to suppress it by armed force. That attempt will be made, and the despots of Europe will have another argument to offer to their subjects to prove the mischief of Liberty; see these free men, they say, tearing each other in pieces; how happy you ought to feel in all the safety of fetters!

#### SWISS STUDENTS.

The characteristic illustration upon the preceding page, represents a scene recently witnessed and sketched in Berne by our own Artist—a band of young men (principally students) who paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs (in German), with strong political fervor. The sketch reached us, direct from Berne, on Tuesday last.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, November 2.

The present crisis in Switzerland is still engrossing the attention of our press; and while the language of the *Debats*, with regard to the Radical Cantons, is more violent than formerly, the *National* answers it, by making an appeal to the people of all countries to rush to the aid of the Swiss Liberals. Within the last few days, however, the greater part of our Parisian contemporaries have devoted a large portion of their columns to the reproduction of several retrospective and theoretic papers, contributed by M. de Lamartine to the *Bien Public*, a Macon journal under his direction. In these articles a severe condemnation was passed by the illustrious poet on the conduct of the present Cabinet; and, although his political views and principles were of a rather too speculative cast to tell on the practical statesman, there was about them the same dash of ideal and chivalrous Liberalism which, in his "Histoire des Girondins," was so effective in winning the timid, the fastidious, and especially women, to the democratic doctrines of our Revolution. There has been, too, a good deal of stir about an anonymous pamphlet recently published, under the title of "La Présidence du Conseil de M. Guizot, et la Majorité de 1847, par un Homme d'Etat." The object of this ultra-Monarchical production could not be better summed up than in the following words, ascribed to Louis Philippe:—"After all, the Restoration was a good Government—let us continue its spirit, while eschewing its blunders." The Opposition papers were unanimous in proclaiming the pamphlet to have been inspired by M. Guizot, who was, indeed, warmly commended for whatever he had done with a view to check the general movement towards civil liberty; but the attack was roughly met by the *Debats*, which protested in strong terms against the tenor of the work; and it is now all but positive that the anonymous writer is but M. Capefigue, a Legitimist historian, who is nothing of a statesman.

Friday, the 29th ult., being the eighth anniversary of the formation of the present Cabinet, all the Ministers were entertained by his Majesty, at St. Cloud. According to the *Union Monarchique*, Mr. Canin Girdaine is not by far as likely to retire as it has been noised abroad. To say nothing of his unwillingness to do so, he has certainly a better chance with the Chamber of Deputies, than M. Muret de Bort, his rumoured successor; and this consideration is expected by the *Union* to prevail with the Ministry. M. Duchâtel, on another hand, is said to be in such a bad state of health that his resignation can hardly be a matter of doubt. Several measures are spoken of, which are forerunners of the approaching session. Baron Martinan, the Sub-Secretary of State at the department of War, is decidedly succeeded by a more influential deputy; and it appears that other Sub-Secretaries of State, with the necessary compliment of subordinate functionaries, will soon be created for the departments of Commerce, Finance, Justice, Foreign Affairs, and the Public Works. It is asserted besides, that, among the contemplated bills to be brought forth by the Cabinet, there is one for the resiliation of the *Pantheon* to the Catholic worship, and another for the re-establishment of the office of Great Almoner of France. There was even an inclination, on the part of the Government, to solicit both houses to vote an anticipatory law, fixing the amount of the Civil List to be allotted to the future Regent; and this project does not seem to have been quite given up, which is the more probable from the strong apprehensions that his Majesty is known to entertain as to the state of parties after his death. More than once he has expressed his opinion that revolutions ever originate in the drawing-room of a Prince, and that a new movement might well result from the breaking up of the Conservative party, who are likely to fluctuate between the Duke of Nemours and the Duchess of Orleans.

The latest accounts from the Mediterranean only confirm the report that all the men-of-war and steamers of the squadron are ordered to remain at Genoa, Spezzia, and Porto Terrago.

The Minister of War, in concert with the Keeper of the Seals, has just appointed a Commission for adapting to the wants of Algeria the French codes, and the various civil and criminal laws connected therewith. It is to-morrow that the Duchess of Anville is to set off for Algiers; besides the persons of her household, she will be attended by General Aymar, one of the King's aides-de-camp. We learn from Tangiers that the Emperor of Morocco has determined on sending an Ambassador Extraordinary to the new Governor-General of Algeria. In furtherance of the commercial interests of our colony, a Commission had been instituted to collect information respecting the traffic between the Regency of Tunis and the interior of Africa. Copies of the Report of the Commissioners have just been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, at Paris, and to its Secretary, at the Bourse, where one of them is left for public inspection.

Admiral Laine, who held the command of the station of Monte Video, has arrived in Paris. The *Africaine* frigate, which brought him back to France, is to sail again from Brest early in this month with Admiral Kerdrain, who is appointed to the command of the squadron stationed at the Antilles. Two ships of the navy have been ordered to repair to the Persian Gulf, where they are to cruise, in execution of the treaties between France and England for the repression of the slave trade.

Within the last few days notice was given by the official papers that the two

Commissioners appointed by M. Guizot to proceed to Syria, and enquire into the state of that country, had left Constantinople for Beyrout.

A treaty for the reciprocal recognition of copyright in matters of literature is in contemplation, it is said, between France and Russia. A weekly paper has been recently started in Paris, by M. Castille, under the title of *La Propriété Littéraire*, with a view to advocate the same principles respecting the copyright of artists as well as writers.

We read in the *Gazette de France* that all the household of Queen Christina, with her eight children, have left Paris for Madrid.

Their Excellencies the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have returned from Chantilly to town, where they intend remaining for the winter season. Concerning home affairs, the only fact worth mentioning is a circular letter from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, requesting the Prefects of all our Departments to transmit to him all the information in their power as to what has been done within their respective districts, in application of the laws of April 29, 1845, and July 11, 1847, relative to the irrigation of lands. The Minister adds that he is disposed to assist in the expenses of any measures that may be opportune to promote a good system of irrigation.

On the 29th and 30th ult. the Bank of France, for the first time, made its payments with 200f. notes. In the course of these two days the new paper was issued to the amount of 15,000,000 of francs. It appears that the entire emission will be carried up to 25,000,000.

In addition to the three physicians recently commissioned to study the progress of the cholera at Trebizond, Odessa, and Moscow, Dr. Laségne has been appointed to visit the provinces of the Danube on a similar mission. Moreover, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has just instituted a sanitary service, having its headquarters at Paris, and called on to collect information with regard to the plague and other epidemics of the East. Five medical men, selected for this new service, are, in consequence, on the eve of setting out—M. Favelet for Constantinople, M. Pries for Alexandria, M. Barguère for Smyrna, M. Suequet for Beyrout, and M. Amseïn for Damascus.

The Cherbourg papers are filled with the saddest particulars about a catastrophe that occurred on the 25th in one of the building yards of the fort. A *gate-boat*, acting as a breakwater to the floating dock, had been put on one of the slips for some necessary repairs; and as, under these circumstances, it was impossible for vessels to go out of the dock at high tide without great risk, it was resolved that the *gate-boat* should be again launched when the tide fell; but, on the operation being performed, the fastenings of the hawsers by which she was held gave way, the boat darted down the inclined plane, snapping off all her chains, and the shores by which she was supported, as well as the handspikes of the capstans, were scattered with such a tremendous force in all directions, that seven of the workmen in the yard were killed on the spot, and thirty-six others more or less severely wounded. Two of the latter have already died in the hospital. The Minister of the Marine has given orders for relief to be afforded to the victims or their families.

At Brest, the launch of the *Prony* steam-sloop, of 320 horse-power, has been attended with full success; but, at Lorient, that of the *Jeanne d'Arc* frigate was the occasion of a most unpleasant disappointment. The *Jeanne d'Arc* had been built on stocks destined for men-of-war, and when her last shores were knocked away, she only glided a little from her position, after which she came to a dead stop, from which all efforts have been powerless to force her on into the sea. The great tide of next month must, it is said, be waited for, before the launch can be effected.

On the 23rd, the *Stella del Mare* left Marseilles with four Lazarist Missionaries, and twelve Sisters of Charity, for China and Oceania. Four young men belonging to the best families of Paris accompany the Missionaries, and among them is a son of the Marquis of Dreux-Brézé.

The Minister of the Marine is stated to have in contemplation the establishment of a company of divers, intended to answer the various necessities of the navy, and to assist in hydrographic surveys.

The theatrical records of last week are uncommonly glorious. In right of *legitimacy*, the precedence belongs to the "Aristocrats," a five-act comedy, by M. St. Arago, which was produced with success at the Théâtre Français. The object of the play is to exhibit how the old nobility is worn out; how the Dukes and Barons of the Empire are rotten to the core; how the money aristocracy is impudent and vulgar; in short, how there is no true nobility but honour, virtue, and labour. In the absence of genius, there is talent enough in M. Arago's achievement to ensure it a flattering run. An opera comique, in one act, has made an equally successful appearance, under the title of "The Braconnier." It is the first operatic performance of M. Gustave Héguet, a gentleman who holds the station of critic-general for the musical department in one of our Parisian papers; and it proves, at any rate, that the critic knows himself how to write pretty melodies and clever orchestral *morceaux*. As to the *Désesse*, a new play by Scribe, which was brought forth at the Gymnase Dramatique, it is a fantastical ballet executed in prose, instead of being delivered by eloquent tiptoes.

On Wednesday night, M. Sue's grand drama, "Martin et Bamboche," was favourably received by the public of our *Boulevard du crime*. In adapting his novel to the stage, M. Sue thought it fit to besprinkle his hero with more gentility, and to rober down the rather insolent rakishness of *Bamboche*. In the play, besides, *Regina* is in love with *Martin*, and *Martin* marries *Regina*, after a long succession of funny scenes and frolicsome extravagance.

Mme. Viardot Garcia is said to have decidedly accepted an engagement at Drury Lane. Our third lyrical theatre, the Opera National, will open on the 6th with a prologue from the pen of Messrs. Waez and Royer, set to music by Messrs. Auber, Halévy, Carassa, and Ad. Adam. This extraordinary offspring of so many fathers, will be followed by an opera, "Gastibelza," from unknown parents.

##### SPAIN.

A curious incident occurred in Madrid on the 23rd. A person declaring himself to be the new English Minister sent to Spain by Lord Palmerston to replace Mr. Bulwer, and travelling as such, arrived here, accompanied by an escort or guard of honour. He took up his quarters for a short time at the Hotel de las Peninsulares, in the Calle Alcala; but while there kept himself as much concealed as possible. After remaining there some hours, he packed up his effects, called for his bill, paid it, and left the hotel. He was followed by some very curious persons, and it was ascertained that he entered the house of Maria Christina, in the Calle de las Rejas, near the Palace, where he is believed to be now concealed. It is scarcely necessary to say that this incident has excited attention. The opinion as to who the mysterious personage is is divided.

The Aurora borealis has been seen at Madrid; it was mistaken for a fire, but has caused even more consternation than a conflagration would have done. The red tinge of a portion of the sky was considered ominous. There were not wanting persons who believed the phenomenon to be a forerunner of many woes to the country—and the words, *Guerra—guerra—guerra civil*, were often heard.

The clamour raised by the press against the scandalous transaction of the conversion of the arrears of the Royal Household, into a funded debt, has forced the Government, in spite of itself, to notice it. Accordingly, a Royal order has been addressed by Orlando, Minister of Finance, to the Director-General of the Public Debt, directing him to suspend the execution of the Royal order of the 2d inst. for the conversion; and not to deliver the *titulos*, nor transfer the Bank shares, until such time as the Government shall have maturely examined the whole transaction.

General Narvaez has, at his own request, been relieved from the duties of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs; but he retains the Presidency of the Council. General Serrano is on his way to Cadiz, to embark for the Canary Islands, under circumstances which leaves it doubtful whether he leaves Spain voluntarily or as an exile.

M. Salamanca, former Minister of Finance, has instituted proceedings against the editor of the *Espanol*, for calumniating his conduct in the affair of the conversion of the arrears due to the Queen.

##### PORTUGAL.

The Municipal Elections have taken place throughout Portugal; and, as the Members of the Cortes are chosen by the same electors, the result has some political significance. It will excite some surprise in England to hear that the Cabralists, against whom the last insurrection was made, have an immense majority in Lisbon. The general opinion appears to be that Cabral, with many faults, is nearly the only man with any head or energy in the kingdom. His return to power is confidently predicted, if he chooses to take the lead, after the meeting of the Cortes. The present Government continues to drag on, but no one has any confidence in it. The finances are in total confusion, and all classes are embarrassed. The *Revolution de Setembro* contained the following paragraph:—"It appears that our financial agency in London is to suspend all its functions, from want of means and credit to make any transaction whatever, or to satisfy the smallest demands."

One item of the intelligence from Portugal is very satisfactory; the Port wine vintage of the present year has been magnificent. Letters from the Douro state that the weather has not only been fine, but most appropriate throughout the whole month of September and the first week in October, affording ample time for the careful gathering of the largest and finest fruit of the vintage. The grapes are generally perfectly ripe, with a flavour more than ordinarily fine, which, if retained after fermentation, will in all probability make a distinguished year. Not a defective grape went into the "vat," and nothing like rotteness made its appearance.

The Queen Dowager and suite left Lisbon on the 27th inst. in H.M.S. *Hove* for Madeira.

Colonel Sir Horace Seymour and the Dowager Lady Clinton, who went out in the suite of the Queen Dowager to Lisbon, have returned home in the *Terrible*; as also have Commander Thomas Miller and Lieutenant Arthur Warre, on promotion, from her Majesty's ship *Caledonia*.

##### GERMANY.

M. Munch Bellinghausen, President of the German Diet, had left Frankfurt on a political mission of the Austrian Cabinet to the Cabinets of Munich, Stuttgart, and Carlsruhe. His journey was evidently connected with the affairs of Switzerland, and he was to proceed to Vienna after visiting these different Courts.

The King of Hanover had refused to grant an *exequatur* to M. Westphalen, because the Prussian diplomatist had abjured Protestantism and become a Catholic. "This is the second time," says the *Commerce* (a Paris Journal), "that King Ernest has manifested his intolerance in religious matters. A year ago he dismissed his representative at the Court of Berlin (Count de Hardenberg), for having signed Protestantism in favour of Catholicism. The conduct of King Ernest towards M. Westphalen, so extraordinary at a moment when the Parliaments of England and France admit Israelites amongst their members, is, moreover, an insult to the Government of Frederick William, who is at least as orthodox a Protestant as his Hanoverian Majesty."

The treaty concluded on the 10th of July last between France and Bremen, for the mutual extradition of malefactors, was published at Bremen on the 25th ult. Political offenders, and those in whose favour prescription existed, were to be excepted.

##### ITALY.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "BONAPARTE."—The following particulars of this disaster are from the pen of a passenger on board the *Bonaparte*, at the time of the occurrence, on her passage from Marseilles to Italy. She had touched at Bastia, and was continuing her voyage across to Leghorn, on Thursday night the 14th ult., when she was met by another steamer, the *Comte de Paris*. A collision took place at midnight: the *Bonaparte* had her stern cut in two, and soon went down; three lives were lost, and the rest of the passengers were with difficulty saved by the other steamer, most of them in their night-dresses, while their personal effects, with all other property on board, went to the bottom. The *Bonaparte*, which was a screw vessel, had set out from Marseilles on Tuesday morning, the 12th ult. The weather, which had been stormy, had become beautiful, and most of the passengers had retired to rest at the time of the accident. The *Comte de Paris* was herself very seriously injured, a large hole having been made in her bow a few inches above water-mark.

The Sultan has sent Cheikh Effendi to the Pope to express his desire that the protection of the Christians of the Libanns should take place in a direct manner by the intervention of a representative of the Holy See. The Pope, moved by this overture, has just re-established the office of Patriarch of Jerusalem, and raised to that dignity a simple missionary priest.

##### SWITZERLAND.

The affairs of Switzerland continue in the same disturbed and threatening position. The Radical Cantons are preparing for war, without being quite resolved on commencing hostilities; there is division in their councils; the Cantons of the Sonderbund are also prepared for the conflict, and, if their forces are inferior in numbers, they are animated by a much more enthusiastic spirit—their resistance will be a determined one.

Since the Diet had issued a decree, calling out 50,000 troops, the greatest activity prevailed in the staff department, and the last orders for the levy of the entire force had been given. On the afternoon of the 26th orders had not been issued for the troops under arms to march, but the greater number of the Cantons had anticipated the orders of the Diet. Zurich, Argau, and Thurgovia, had placed their first contingent under arms. Vaud had levied fourteen battalions; Soleure and Glaris each one battalion; and Berne will have, on the 28th of October, fifteen battalions under arms. The Cantons of the Sonderbund, on their side, were not idle. Not only had they rendered several roads impracticable, and placed mines under different approaches, but they were daily increasing their army. They had raised redoubts, and armed them with cannon, and they had occupied the fortress of S. Maurice in the Valais, which belongs to the Confederation.

The federal representatives had all returned to Berne, after their unsuccessful expedition. In the Cantons of the Sonderbund, the population of Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwald, are firmly determined to make an obstinate resistance to the Diet, as they believe their religion and their hereditary liberty to be at stake, and there is no doubt but they will defend themselves valiantly, if attacked. In the Canton of Uri the population has uttered the most furious threats against the federal representatives. The population of Zug, Lucerne, Fribourg, and the Lower Valais, who use the French language, are less disposed to fight. In the last-mentioned Canton, the Commander-in-Chief was obliged to disband an entire battalion, and two other battalions proposed a toast to the Confederation. In the meantime, large bodies of Austrian and French troops have approached the Swiss frontiers.

Salls de Soglio, the General of the Army of the Sonderbund, has issued a stirring and eloquent proclamation to the Catholic Cantons, appealing to all those old military associations of which the Swiss are so proud, exhorting them to imitate their ancestors in resisting tyranny and oppression. On the other hand, General Dufour, the Commander of the Radical troops, is described as wanting in resolution and decision. He only accepted the chief command, after a long struggle with himself, as if he had doubted the legality of the war. He scarcely, indeed, belongs to the Radical party: he is one of those feeble and irresolute beings who, during revolutions, always finish by suffering themselves to be carried away in the current of the most violent opinions. The conditions imposed on him and the terms of the oath which he was required to take were, moreover, well calculated to increase his natural dislike to accept the command. That the Radicals are very much the reverse of liberal in their policy is evident from the conditions they have imposed on their General, which are marked by distrust. First, a representative of the people is to accompany the General. The object may be easily divined. He will represent the eye and the arm of the Radicals of the Directory. He will watch the General; he will transmit to him the injunctions received from Berne, and dictated by the Bear Club; and if the war be not conducted according to the will of the representative, the General will be recalled. This measure is a direct imitation of the terrible French Convention during the Revolution, when a General who did not succeed was invariably deposed, sent to Paris, and guillotined.

General Dufour at first refused to accept that humiliating position. A discussion, which had nearly degenerated into a quarrel, arose between him and several of the members of the Diet. M. Oehsenbein reproached him with having chosen officers to command the Radical army who, for the most part, belonged to the Moderate party. General Dufour replied that he would either not command the army, or he would choose capable and honourable Lieutenants. It is, in fact, a singular position in which the Radicals who now govern Switzerland are placed; the chance of revolutions has raised to the surface of society so many men who ought to have remained at the bottom. But it appears—as yet, at least—that the command of an army requires other qualifications, and the Radicals have not found amongst them any one to whom the command of the army prepared to act against the Sonderbund could be intrusted. Compelled to abandon the command of the army to a General whose political opinions are a not in unison with theirs, they submit, but they mistrust the General, and have placed a watch over him. According to the latest intelligence, hostilities are daily expected to break out.

##### SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden, by a decree of the 16th ult., had ordered that all vessels arriving from Russian and Irish harbours should be subjected to certain sanitary precautions, and that those on board of which cholera or fever patients should be found, should not be permitted to communicate with the shore, and be placed in quarantine.

##### TURKEY.

According to the latest advices, General Grivas continued to be treated with the highest distinction by the Ottoman authorities of Janina, where his partisans were not only allowed to retain their arms, but were even paid out of the treasury of the Sultan. Hafiz Pasha, the Governor, had proposed to Grivas a high rank in the Turkish army, which the latter refused to accept, although, at his first interview with that functionary, he had asked for a corps of 3,000 men, with which he promised to reduce Greece, in the course of six weeks, under the dominion of the Sultan. Since the death of Coletti, however, he had become a warm Greek patriot again. At the date of the last intelligence from Janina he was engaged in an active correspondence with the discontented of the frontier provinces, which he evidently intended to invade.

##### INDIA.

Letters from India, in anticipation of the Overland Mail of the 30th of September, have been received. The dates are from Bombay to the 30th, Madras to the 20th, and Calcutta to the 16th of September.

The utmost tranquillity prevailed throughout India.

Mr. Pringle, of the civil service, had replaced Sir Charles Napier in Scinde with the rank of Commissioner. Brigadier Dundas had command of the troops. The Governor-General was to leave the hills early in October, intending, it was said, to proceed in the first instance to Cawnpore, where he would have an interview with the King of Oude; and it was believed that Lord Hardinge intended on that occasion to come to an arrangement with the King to induce him to make over his regal authority, in order that efficient steps might be taken to arrest the increasing disorganisation and suffering in those territories.

In return, his Majesty was to be offered a handsome pension, secured on a portion of the revenues of Oude, upon condition that he should cede all political authority into our hands, or the alternative, on our part, of the withdrawal by proclamation of the support we had hitherto afforded him, thus leaving his fate to be decided by his subjects.

It was not doubted but that the King would accept the liberal terms of regal wealth and pageantry which would be offered, since, addicted to luxury, he ill supports the cause of a distracted and impoverished state, where the revenue has to be collected by 50,000 bayonets.

Some similar arrangements were said to be in contemplation with respect to the Government of Nizam, but the measures likely to be enforced at Hyderabad would not be of so decided a nature as in the case of Oude, from the somewhat better character of the Prince. It was thought that he would be permitted to retain his authority upon certain liberal concessions to be made to his subjects.

The news from the Punjab continues, as before, to be most satisfactory. Besides the imprisonment of the dissolute Ramee, or Queen Mother, the instigator of the late war, and who was still, it is said, engaged in every species of intrigue against our authority, the Durbar have recently issued two proclamations, one abolishing infanticide and suttee, and the other announcing the suppression of forced labour. The imprisonment of the Queen, who formerly went by the title of "the Sikh Mother," had not produced the slightest popular commotion.

The eldest son of the Maharajah of Cashmere was on his way to visit the Governor-General at Simla, to take leave of his Lordship in his father's name, preparatory to Lord Hardinge's departure from India.

The Dacoit chief Doongur Singh had been captured in Rajpootana, but not until a force of 6000 men had taken the field in various directions against him.

By general orders, dated "Simla, Sept. 8," her Majesty's 21st and 28th Regiments were directed to be held in readiness to embark for England.

Trade had somewhat improved both at Calcutta and Bombay.

The following casualties by death in the armies of India, since the departure of the mail of the 11th of September, are reported in the papers received by this express:—

Her Majesty's Troops.—Quarter-Master Kneebone, 29th Foot, at Calcutta, on the 11th of September.

Bombay.—Second Lieutenant H. M. Gibb, Artillery, at Kurrachee, on the 3rd of September. Madras.—Lieutenant A. Barlow, 2nd Native Veteran Battalion, at Guntoor, on the 30th of August. Captain P. Ogilvie, 35th Regiment, at the Presidency, the 7th of September. Superintending Surgeon G. Knox, at Coimbatore, on the 2nd of September. Lieutenant A. R. Stuart, 31st Regiment, at Kannad, on the 2nd of September. Captain C. Rochford, 27th Regiment, at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 9th of July. Brigadier A. Cook, at Walsail, on the 13th of September.

Bengal.—Major-General George Cooper, commanding Dinapore division, at Digga, on the 27th of August. Captain John Gilmore, Executive Engineer Mhow and Neemuch divisions, at Mhow, on the 24th of August. Lieutenant C. T. Whiteford, 4th Regiment, at Lucknow, on the 31st of August.

The mail of the 25th of August had reached Bombay on the morning of the 25th of September, by the steamer *Atlantia*.

##### NEW SOUTH WALES.

The latest accounts from New South Wales mention an experiment made by Mr. Boyd, of Sydney, to increase the available labour of the colony. He has, for

that purpose, brought from the New Hebrides group of South Sea Islands (distant three weeks sail from Sydney) 65 of the natives of various ages, from 14 to 25. Much eagerness was shown on the part of the natives to accompany Mr. Boyd, which is attributed to their suffering during eight months of the year, from a scarcity of food amounting to the severity of famine. Though infanticide and cannibalism prevail amongst them, their tractability is such, as to afford the most encouraging hopes of the total eradication of those frightful habits from amongst them, and of their becoming fitted for civilized life. The occupation they are intended for is that of shepherds. The cost of their introduction was £8 per man.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF MICHAELMAS TERM.—THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S DEJEUNER.—Tuesday being the first day of Term, the Lord Chancellor gave his customary entertainment to the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c., at his Lordship's mansion, in Park-lane. At half-past ten o'clock his Lordship was waited upon by the Recorder, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, &c. &c., when the ceremony of introducing the Lord Mayor elect took place. At twelve o'clock the Judges began to arrive, each wearing state robes. The Lord Chancellor received his learned brethren in the drawing-room. Those who attended comprised the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellor of England, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, Vice-Chancellor Wigram, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Mr. Justice Maule, Mr. Justice Erie, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Colman, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, Master Barlow, Master Dowdeswell, Master Farrar, Sir George Rose, Sir Giffin Wilson, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Accountant-General, Mr. Horace Twiss, the Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Butt, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Godson, M.P., Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Page Wood, M.P., Mr. Parker, Mr. Spencer Walpole, Mr. Purvis, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. Romilly, M.P., Mr. Lee, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Loftus Wigram, Mr. Turner, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Koe, Mr. Roupell, Sir Frederick Thesiger, M.P., Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., Mr. Anderton, Mr. Russell, Mr. Spence, Mr. Stuart, M.P., Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Walker, Mr. Martin, M.P., Mr. Tinney, Mr. Temple, Mr. Parry, and the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, M.P., Queen's Counsel; Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, M.P., Mr. Sergeant Storks, Mr. Sergeant Channell, Mr. Sergeant Shee; the Registrars of the several Courts, &c. Their Lordships did not enter their respective Courts until half-past one o'clock.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

On Monday William Ashcroft, aged 39, of respectable appearance, was indicted, before the Common Sergeant, for a misdemeanour, in having unlawfully and maliciously cast a number of stones upon the line of the Eastern Counties Railway, with intent to obstruct the passage of a certain engine and train travelling thereupon, and thereby endangering the safety of the passengers. It appeared that on the preceding Monday a gentleman, named Johnson, while angling in the river Lea, observed defendant go upon the line, and, immediately afterwards, heard the sound of something like stones striking upon the railway, but he took no particular notice of the proceeding at first, supposing the defendant might be engaged upon the line by the Company. In a short time the defendant went up to him, and he asked him if he had been clearing the line, to which he replied in the negative; and, while they were conversing, the half-past four o'clock down train came along the line; and, upon Mr. Johnson making a remark to that effect, the prisoner looked very confused and walked away. The train came up at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and the engine-driver having given a signal of danger, the guards put on the breaks, and the train was stopped, fortunately without any injury being occasioned; for it appeared that a number of large paving-stones, some of them weighing 50lb., had been placed upon the rails, and that the engine had gone over several of them, crushing them to pieces; the "life guards," as they are termed, which are pieces of iron running in front of the fore wheels of the engine, having pushed several others off the rails. Upon further examination it was found that a number of the same description of stones had also been placed upon the up-line, an up-train being expected almost immediately; and, indeed, it appeared almost miraculous, from the manner in which the rails were encumbered, that one train or the other had not been thrown off the line, the consequences of which must have, in all probability, involved a fearful loss of life. The prisoner ran away, and endeavoured to make his escape, but was pursued by the guards of the train and taken into custody; and, when before the Magistrate, he admitted that he had placed the stones upon the rails, but said he could not tell what induced him to do it, but that he had no motive or intention to injure any one. Mr. Meller addressed the Jury for the prisoner, and called several witnesses in proof of previous good character. Verdict—"Guilty." Sentence—Imprisonment, with hard labour, for two years.

A special session of this Court was held on Tuesday, in accordance with the provisions of the Central Criminal Court Act, for the purpose of fixing the days for holding the sessions for the ensuing year. At half-past eleven o'clock the Lord Mayor entered the Old Court, accompanied by Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Colman, Mr. Justice Maule, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Erie, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Mr. Baron Platt, and Mr. Justice Williams. Mr. Clark, the Clerk of the Arraignment, then said that it was the pleasure of the Court that the sessions for the ensuing year should take place on the following days:—

Monday, November 22	Monday, February 28	Monday, July 3
Monday, December 13	Monday, April 3	Monday, August 21
Monday, January 3	Monday, May 15	Monday, September 18
Monday, January 31	Monday, June 12	Monday, October 23

### POLICE.

#### BOW-STREET.

On Saturday, a young man, named John Rains, was charged by Sergeant Ashman, F., with being found concealed in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, supposed for the purpose of committing felonies. When taken, he was crouching between two graves, pretending to be asleep; on the ground beside him was the stock of a centre-bit. The officer searched him, and found upon him a turn-screw, with a chisel, a dark lantern, and a life-preserver of a most murderous description, and in his trousers pockets two centre-bits, seven keys (each of which had double wards), with a box of lucifer matches. On the sill of Mr. Ellis's back window, who carries on business as a silversmith, in King-street, there was a large sheet of brown paper, lying near where the prisoner lay, one side of which was lined with a coating of thick paste, or other adhesive substance, by which the panes could be removed with the greatest facility, after the centre-bits were used, without disturbing the slumbers of the domestics. The prisoner was remanded.

#### MANSON-HOUSE.

On Monday, the Lord Mayor read a letter, exposing the practices of those persons who advertise "respectable situations" as vacant, offering the appointment for "a premium." His Lordship's correspondent states:—"In the *Times* of on or about September 13, there appeared an advertisement from a party signed 'L. S. D.', to procure a situation as secretary to a public company, at a salary of between £200 and £300 a year, and stating that a premium was expected. In my reply to this advertisement, I stated that 'I should consider any communication on the subject as strictly private and confidential.' He called at an address named, 'which appeared to be the deserted offices of some European or Continental Transit Company. I found one man writing, who appeared to know my business. He told me Mr. C— had not yet arrived, but took me into a small room to sit down. With the exception of chairs, stools, desks, &c., I observed nothing of the slightest value, and no books or papers, so that there was nothing except fixtures and the solitary clerk, and they appeared not to have been swept for a month. After waiting half an hour, a shabbily-dressed boy came in, and ushered me into the presence of a person whom I considered to be Mr. C—, but he said he was not that person, and would not tell me his name. He inquired in a very brusque manner if I had got the money, and I told him certainly not, nor would it be obtained unless satisfactory explanations were given. He said he could not explain more than that a first-rate company was about to be established, of which he could not at present tell me the name or the object, who would allow their secretary £600 a year, he not residing in town, was to employ a sub, at £200 a year, with a clerk under him, the salary to commence on Christmas, and to be payable quarterly.' For the appointment to this desirable situation, the Company required £400 to be advanced by the candidate, on the security of 'two highly respectable gentlemen.' The writer was informed, as a stimulus to the production of the money, that there were already '197 applications' for the vacancy. The cash was not produced, and the whole affair appeared so suspicious, that the writer felt bound to make an exposure of the mode of proceeding, which, however, is by no means a novel one.

On the same day, a gentleman waited on the Lord Mayor, and described another species of robbery, apparently new, and which publicity may tend to check. He was called upon by a Pole, while in the country, who exhibited a quantity of watches, chains, seals, and other articles of jewellery, and solicited him to become a purchaser. The Pole, who seemed to understand his business perfectly well, said that he was the agent of a very extensive company, to whom the immediate payment of the amount of any articles was no object, and who would be satisfied to receive it at the rate of a trifle per week or month, as was most suitable to the convenience of the customers. Under these circumstances, a watch was left with the applicant, which was worth no more than £4, or at most £4 10s., and the Pole departed, gratified at the sale. No more was heard about him until about three weeks subsequently, when the purchaser was astonished at receiving a London lawyer's letter for the sum of twelve guineas, and immediately afterwards the copy of a writ."

#### MARYLEBONE.

ROBBERY BY A SHOPWOMAN.—Ann Simons was re-examined on Tuesday last, charged with having plundered her employers, Messrs. Marshall and Co., Vere-street, Oxford-street, of property to the amount of about £2000. B. Simons, her father, was charged with being an accessory. The prisoner had been three years in the employ of the prosecutors, who had ascertained that an extensive system of robbery had been going on; and, from inquiries instituted, it turned out that the female prisoner was the perpetrator thereof. Articles of great value, belonging to Messrs. Marshall and Co., were discovered in her boxes, in one of which was found the card of Mr. Hickman, in whose chambers were various articles in dresses, &c., which, as it turned out, had been left there by Ann Simons, who was in the habit of visiting Mr. Hickman.

Other property was found at the house of the prisoner Benjamin Simons, the father. Mr. Clarkson, for the prosecution, intimated that a son of the elder prisoner was suspected of being mixed up in the transaction. He (Mr. C.), however, was not prepared at present to go into evidence implicating him, and he wished for a remand.—Mr. Ballantine, on the part of Mr. Hickman, said: Mr. H. is a merchant of fortune, and he had numerous friends in court who were ready to come forward and testify to his respectability; he had formed an unfortunate attachment to Ann Simons, but he knew not that she had deposited any of the Marshalls' property in his chambers. As soon as he received intimation of the robbery, he lost no time in giving information to the parties alleged to have been plundered by the girl, Ann Simons. The prisoners were remanded, and Mr. Hickman was bailed, himself in £400, and two sureties in £200 each, for his attendance.

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

SEVERAL statements have recently appeared relative to the progress of the Cholera in Russia; as they are calculated to excite alarm, we take the opportunity of bringing under the public notice some circumstances that should diminish its apprehensions; at the same time, it would not be prudent to neglect those sanitary measures which, especially in populous cities and towns, are the best security against epidemics. The authorities cannot be too strict in enforcing cleanliness, and we are glad to observe that the Vestry of Marylebone have been ordered by the Sanitary Commission to forward to it all the information as to the local circumstances that may affect the Public Health which may be in its possession.

The facts which ought to mitigate the fears felt as to the progress of the Cholera are principally these:—Its course is not the same as in 1832, as it moves from North to East, and very slowly; in the year just named, its progress was from the East to the North and Northwest. It then spread rapidly, and within a short time was raging in Russia, Poland, Prussia, Austria, England, and France; at this moment it has already ceased in the ports of the Sea of Azof; in addition to this fact, it is satisfactory to know, from the official report in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, that where it appeared the symptoms were of a milder character than in 1832, that few were attacked, and that of those affected a great proportion recovered; this was more marked in those cases where medical aid was resorted to. It was most fatal among those who had been previously attacked by the fever of the country:—

"At this moment," says the *Gazette*, "the malady exists only in a small number of localities; in the Government of Stavropol; on this side of the mountains, its intensity is sensibly diminishing." It is added—"The majority of those who fell sick belonged to the lower classes of the population, without distinction of age or sex. It was, however, remarked that the male exceeded the female patients in the ratio of five to one; that adults were attacked in preference to children; and in general a far greater number of Russians than of Mahometans or Kalmucks, who form a considerable portion of the population of Astrakan. This last fact is easily explained by the mode of living adopted by each; the Mahometans, in general, keep themselves cleaner, are better and more warmly clad, even in summer, and are very sober and careful in their diet; and as to the Kalmucks, a nomad nation, their liability to epidemic attacks is greatly diminished by their custom of constantly living in the open air, and inhaling the pure, bracing atmosphere of the steppes."

Sobriety, cleanliness, and exercise in the open air, are the best preventives; in these respects the Russians have much to learn; their clothes and houses are disgustingly filthy, and, as a race, they are the most drunken on the face of the earth. If we add to these their wretched diet, we shall cease to wonder that the Cholera and epidemics of a kindred type make such ravages among them. All writers on the disease have pointed out how strongly habitual intoxication predisposes the system to infection. Dr. C. Hall says the disease, when last prevalent in England, according to the experience of Dr. Elliotson, was very fatal amongst spirit-drinkers; and it is now a well-known fact, that that portion of the lower orders who had everything calculated to keep them in good health, but who indulged in spirit-drinking, were sure to suffer; and, however well persons may be off, if they enfeeble their bodies by dissipation, they are rendered increasingly liable to attacks of Cholera. Mr. Greenhow, of Newcastle, and all medical men who have paid attention to this disease, have remarked that Cholera always attacks the broken down in constitution, the dissolute, and the ailing poor; those devoid of proper bodily comforts, whether in lodging, clothing, or diet; those enfeebled by age, and especially, the inhabitants of low, dirty, crowded, and ill-ventilated situations.

The French Government has procured from its agents and Consuls in Russia every information they could collect relative to the Cholera, and it follows, from the whole of the documents received at the Foreign Office, that the scourge presented this year, in Russia, a less fatal character than when it last visited that country. The Russian and French authorities thus confirm each other, and the statements of both ought to diminish the alarm that has prevailed.

Most of the specifics published as remedies for the Cholera are worthless, and calculated to do more harm than good. But preventive remedies are, in many cases, prudent. The following is recommended by Dr. Searle (late of the East India Company's Madras Establishment), who "has had the greatest experience in cases of Cholera perhaps of any man living." He says:—"From the force of circumstances in which some persons are placed, in despite of their best endeavours to prevent them, derangements of health will, nevertheless, take place; in which case, in the majority of instances, the following pills will be found a most excellent remedy:—Calomel, Socotrine aloes, and Castile soap, of each 20 grains, made into twelve pills. One taken at bed-time for an adult person, for one, two, or three nights, or the half of one reduced to powder, and mixed with a little jelly for a child, will increase the secretion of bile, and tend thereby to purify the blood, open the bowels, and excite all the functions; and in thus acting, will, with suitable abstinence, materially prevent the accession of Cholera or any disease; and further, should it fall in so doing, it will, nevertheless, prepare effectually the way for such other treatment as the case may be found more essentially to require."

In fact, it may be doubted whether the danger from the Cholera is as great as they are continually liable to from fevers of the typhoid class, engendered by dirt and destitution, in the midst of us, and in the present year fatally increased by the influx of a pauper population from Ireland, infected with those types of disease which always attend a famine. In Liverpool, the fever has been very prevalent, and still exists; it is permanent in Glasgow, and in Edinburgh its progress continues unabated.

Among its victims of the more comfortable class of society, is the Surgeon of the Police Establishment. Not the least remarkable of the melancholy features of the calamity, is the dreary, hopeless apathy with which the working classes—the members of which are the chief sufferers—submit to their fate on the present, as on all former similar occasions, without once bestirring themselves in any wise to remedy the evil. It is suggested that the best information which could be furnished to the Legislature, with a view to the enactment of an effective remedial sanitary measure, would be that which would be embodied in a report drawn up by some of the many intelligent operatives who witness in their own immediate circles the frightful ravages of the epidemic.

It is against the causes of this permanent state of disease that our efforts should be directed, in London and the provinces. "The things more particularly to be attended to," says Dr. Hale, "are ventilation and the cleansing of our towns, great moderation both in eating and drinking. It is also necessary to cleanse and purify the public streets before attending to the ventilation of the houses on either side of them; for of what advantage to the poor inmates is a stream of air carrying to each hearth the seeds of death upon its wings, and bringing the exhalations from privies, drains, sewers, slaughter-houses, and the filthy stench of the Thames and other rivers into which our towns are at present drained—a most abominable contrivance, and one of the chief causes of typhus fever and other diseases? The air is also much tainted by the vapours arising from the churchyards, which are so contrived as to make the cities of the living the cities of the dead also; our present modes of burial undoubtedly making the dead produce death." No measure of sanitary reform will be worth anything, unless it at once abolishes this horrible practice.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD RAILWAY.—On Saturday, an application was made by Mr. Eade, on behalf of the dissentient shareholders, before Mr. Baron Platt, to the effect that proceedings should be stayed in all cases save one, where writs had been served by the Directors on those shareholders who refused to pay the last call, the object being to save expense; and proposing, further, that any decision come to in one case, should be taken as conclusive in the rest. Mr. Baron Platt decided that proceedings should be stayed as sought for, but he declined imposing any restriction.

THE INDEBTED STATES OF AMERICA.—Twenty-seven States compose that incorporation or confederacy which is called the American Union. Nine of these, being mainly the old north-eastern settlements, together with the westernmost province of Missouri, have no public debt such as we now speak of. Of the remaining eighteen, nine have honestly met their liabilities without suspension, viz.:—Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama; and nine have been proclaimed defaulters—Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Florida, Michigan, Maryland, Louisiana, and Arkansas. It may be observed that the first of these, which, in common conversation, has almost monopolized the obloquy of the whole, is the State which is really the least obnoxious to censure. Pennsylvania never denied any particle of her obligations: by gross mismanagement in the construction of those works for which she had contracted the debt, she fell into considerable financial difficulties, but, even before her declaration of insolvency, she imposed a property tax to meet the coming pressure. This, however, proved ineffective, and, in August, 1842, she suspended payment. Since then she redoubled her efforts to levy taxes on an unwilling population, and, at length, so far succeeded as to resume payments in February, 1845. Of the eight remaining States in this black list, four plume themselves upon the fact of having stopped short of repudiation—that is, of having never positively declared their resolution to pay nobody. These are Maryland, Louisiana, Indiana, and Illinois. The letter of their boast is certainly not otherwise than correct, and we should be loth to deprive them of the credit due for at least taking their public debt into public consideration, although the national acuteness was exercised with very equivocal taste in the arrangement proposed for meeting it. Maryland is entitled to greater praise. She did impose taxes shortly after her failure, has acknowledged the durability of her obligations, and has even made a beginning towards the liquidation of her arrears. The four States which remain—Michigan, Mississippi, Florida, and Arkansas—have as yet met all claims of principal, interest, and arrears, by emphatic repudiation; the only hint ever thrown out of better prospects being an unauthenticated report that the first of them aims to take rank eventually among the solvent States, but upon what terms, or at what period, has not been disclosed.

### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

James Stephen, Esq., one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Colonies, is about to retire from that office, which he has filled for so many years with zeal and ability. Mr. Stephen is entitled, by length of service, to a retiring pension. He was sworn in as a Member of the Privy Council on Saturday last. Mr. Morival has been appointed Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the room of Mr. Stephen. Mr. Morival is said to be an able lawyer, and, as the author of "Lectures on Colonization," is favourably known to the public.

A model of a new five-shilling piece has been presented, it is said, to the Mint. In size it is not larger than the new penny piece, but, instead of silver and brass, the centre is to be composed of gold, and the outer belt of silver.

A chimney sweeper has given instructions to his solicitor immediately to commence proceedings against a noble lord, in the county of Durham, for the recovery of £5, being his half-year's salary for keeping clean the flues in his princely mansion, such salary being nearly six months over due. This action will be tried in the new County Court.

The *Prussian Gazette* says, that General Woronzoff had defeated the Circassians on the 26th September, in an obstinately-contested battle, at the end of which the Russians took Salta.

A farmer, who resides near Fazakerly, and who had £2000 in in Leyland's bank, at Liverpool, went thither on Monday week, and loudly demanded his money. He was told he had not the slightest reason for alarm, and had better let it remain. This rendered him suspicious, and he said, "No; my wife said aw mun hev it, an' aw will hev it; soa give it me." His money was handed to him, and he returned home. That very night, it is said, some adroit Liverpool thieves broke into his house and stole the money.

The applications made at the present time at the Treasury Chambers by persons anxious to obtain appointments to vacant places in the gift of the Government, are numerous beyond all precedent.

The Library of the Royal Academy Schools will in future be open on Mondays from ten till four, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays from four till six. The Antique Academy is to be open every evening from five o'clock until eight.

The line of steamers between New York and Bremen will be discontinued, as the returns do not cover the expenses, and competition against the Havre and Liverpool lines is in vain.

Persons sending letters should beware of folding them of small size, and using the smaller sort of envelopes. It is found at the post-offices that the small letters sometimes get into the larger ones; they are therefore liable to be delivered together; instances of this kind frequently occur.

By the suspension of Railway Works, consequent on the depression in the Money Market, it is believed that nearly 10,000 Railway Navigators will be put out of employment within the next ten days, within a distance of ten miles round Manchester.

Anticipating another scarcity of provisions, the Treasury have re-appointed 23 of the 120 naval and military officers who served under the Relief Commission in Ireland last year in superintending the distribution of provisions.

A party of Monks, says the *Bristol Gazette*, have established themselves at Spring-park, near Stroud, and are daily seen walking in the neighbourhood with cowl and sandalled shoon, to the great astonishment of the rustics.

"My dear, where is my Morning and Evening Devotion?" said Mr. Paul Partington, meaning a small book with that title. "Here it is," said Mrs. Partington, producing a dark bottle from the closet.

During last week £1300 in small deposits were withdrawn from the savings-bank in Preston, in distrust of its safety.

The Railway Calls for the month of November amount nearly to two millions sterling.

Letters from Rome of the 23rd ult., received at Marseilles, state that the arrest of the Prince de Canino had been taken off on the 22nd. The journals of Rome state that Giovanni Andrea Romeo, one of the Calabrian chiefs, had surrendered himself, been tried, and condemned to death, but that his sentence was commuted.

Some excitement has for the last few days prevailed in Cork, in consequence of the reported flight of two deputy rate collectors. As yet, it has not been ascertained to what amount they are "defaulters."

The Liverpool Roman Catholic Orphan House and St. Peter's Chapel Schools in Seel-street, have each had a bequest of £100 left to them, under the will of Miss Elizabeth Milner, of that town, who died recently.

A further arrival of £100,000 in gold was received on Tuesday from Paris. A large amount is expected from St. Petersburg. There is a rumour that the Emperor of Russia is about to invest a further sum on his account in our funds while they continue so depressed.

Tyssowski, the ex-Dictator of Cracow, is now giving lessons at New York in the German, French, Italian, and Latin tongues.

The Lord Chancellor will give a Cabinet dinner previous to the opening of Parliament.

The Electric Telegraph Company have now about 2000 miles of wire laid down.

At the expiration of one month, from Tuesday last, the officers of the County Courts will be paid by salaries instead of fees.

At Turin, on the evening of the 23rd, a poor player of a street organ was arrested and thrown into prison for playing, amongst other tunes set on his barrel, the hymn to the Pope.

In the new novel the "Bachelor of the Albany," Lord Brougham is described as a man of brilliant incapacity, vast and various misinformation, and prodigious moral requirements.

On Monday, the 1st inst., a General Assembly of the Academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. Frederick Richard Pickersgill and Mr. Sydney Smirke were duly elected Associates of that Institution.

The Lancashire bell-ringers have performed before Louis Philippe and the Royal Family, at St. Cloud.

In consequence of the disposal of the property within the confines of the Old Gaol at Aylesbury, the body of John Tawell has been disinterred by order of the Visiting Justices, and again buried within the precincts of the New Prison.

The Lord Chancellor, without superseding the commission of lunacy, has made an order, by which Mr. Dyce Sombre is allowed to have the full use and enjoyment of the whole of his large income, after deducting the £4000 a year to be paid to Mrs. Dyce Sombre, under her marriage settlement.

The Registrar-General's last Report says that Liverpool has, for a year, been the hospital and cemetery of Ireland.

Lord John Russell has deferred his visit to Glasgow, from the pressure of public business.

Experiments have been made on the Brighton railway, for the purpose of testing the applicability of galvanic wires as a means of communication between railway drivers and guards. The result was highly encouraging.

It is reported that her Majesty intends to reside for a portion of the summer in the Isle of Man.

On Wednesday, the new Roman Catholic Chapel, recently erected in the village of Wandsworth, was consecrated according to the forms of that religion.

A Madrid Progressista journal announces positively that General Espartero has been appointed Ambassador at London.

The Town Council of Worcester has resolved to establish a school, in a convenient part of the city, for the instruction of young girls in the improved system of glove-making, and four mistresses selected from the best workwomen to be found are to be appointed. By this means the work now sent to other towns at a distance (a good deal is sent into Devonshire) will be done at home. It is computed that as much as £500 a week is sent out of Worcester to distant parts for payment of glove-makers alone.

An English Baronet lately arrived in New York with a favourite black servant who had been in the family for many years. A few days after, the Baronet walked up Broadway a long distance, and being too tired to return on foot, stopped an omnibus, and was going to get in with his servant, when he was prevented by the driver, who would not allow him to ride accompanied by his coloured man. The next day he mounted the steps of Barham's Museum with the design of inspecting the curiosities of that establishment; and here again he was refused admission unless he left his servant at the door. As he could not, of course he had to turn back.

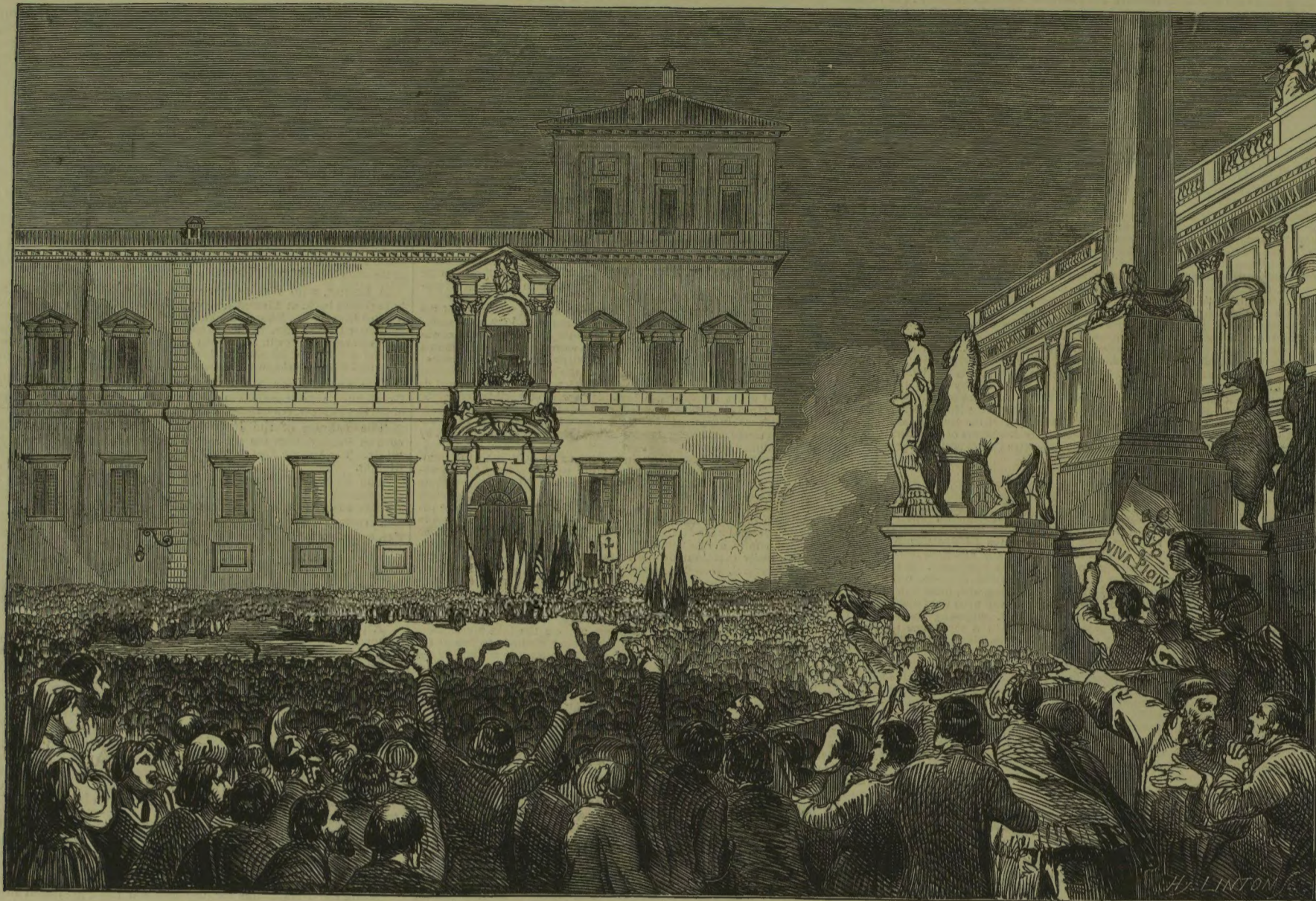
The Council of Salubrity of Paris has postponed a measure, frequently suggested, to prevent the fatal accidents that have occurred from the use of arsenic instead of flour and other white substances. The Council directs that all persons who, whether for the destruction of vermin or otherwise, keep arsenic on their premises, should mix with it Prussian blue, to change the colour, and *nux vomica*, the bitterness of which would immediately cause the presence of arsenic to be detected by the taste of that ingredient. A small quantity of Prussian blue and *nux vomica* cannot interfere with the lawful, while it may be occasionally a great obstacle in the way of the unlawful use of this poison. There are, at least, from 20 to 30 deaths yearly, owing to arsenic being accidentally and innocently mixed with flour or some colourless article of food.

The sculpture for the new pediment of the British Museum has been entrusted to Sir R. Westmacott.

The Eldon, Stowell, and Flaxman statues, the bas-relief for the Nelson monument, and Mr. Watson's other unfinished works, will, it is said, be finished under the superintendence of Mr. Eastlake.

The Duchess d'Anmale left Paris on Wednesday, en route for Algiers.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean are making a most successful tour in the provinces, before appearing at the Haymarket.



BENEDICTION OF THE MUNICIPAL BANNERS AT THE QUIRINAL.

## AFFAIRS OF ROME.

By aid of our Artist in Rome, we are enabled to illustrate two of the most striking scenes in the recent commemorations of the great political movement. One represents the formal reading of the *motu proprio* decree on the organisation of the Municipal Council of Rome, which is to assume the name of Senate. The Council is to consist of 100 members, namely, 64 proprietors; 32 lawyers, *savans*, artists, bankers, merchants, &c.; and four representing the ecclesiastical body. The Municipality will be composed of a Senator or Mayor, and eight Deputy Mayors, who were first to be chosen by the Government, and afterwards to be elected by the Council. The members of the latter are to be renewed by thirds annually.

The companion illustration presents the celebration of the above event, on the evening of the same day, when the entire population of Rome repaired to Monte Cavallo, the residence of the Pope, to congratulate his Holiness. The city was brilliantly illuminated; and the

people carried torches, and flags from the different States. On reaching Monte Cavallo, the flag of Ferrara took precedence of the others, and was borne under the balcony, from whence the Pope usually pronounces his benediction. The bearer then raised the flag, and cried, in a stentorian voice, "*Saint Père délivrer moi de l'étranger.*" Loud acclamations followed; the Pope, having given his benediction, retired from the balcony, and the crowd separated in as orderly a manner as if they had just left church.

A recent letter from Rome says:—"Addresses arrive from all the provinces of the Roman States, each more strongly than the other expressing the devoted love and attachment of the people for their Sovereign. It has been decided that a monument shall be erected on the Pincian Hill, in honour of Pius IX., and perpetuating the memory of his having instituted the Civic Guard. It will be formed of the magnificent antique column preserved in the court of the Palace on Monte Citorio. On the top will be placed a statue of Clemency; below will be the four cardinal virtues; and on the pedestal bassi

relievi, in allusion to the institution of the Civic Guard. The idea was given by Prince Piombino and Ciciruchio, and M. Carnevali, the architect, has made the designs. The cost is to be covered by voluntary subscriptions. The receipts are expected to exceed the expense, and the surplus is to be applied in the purchase of artillery for the Civic Guard. A letter from Venice announces that the city is about to send eight remarkably fine pieces of cannon as a present to his Holiness."

The latest accounts state that, in the evening of the 4th, a serenade was given to Councillor Armellini, who drew up, as Secretary of the Committee, the law on the Roman municipality promulgated on the 2d.

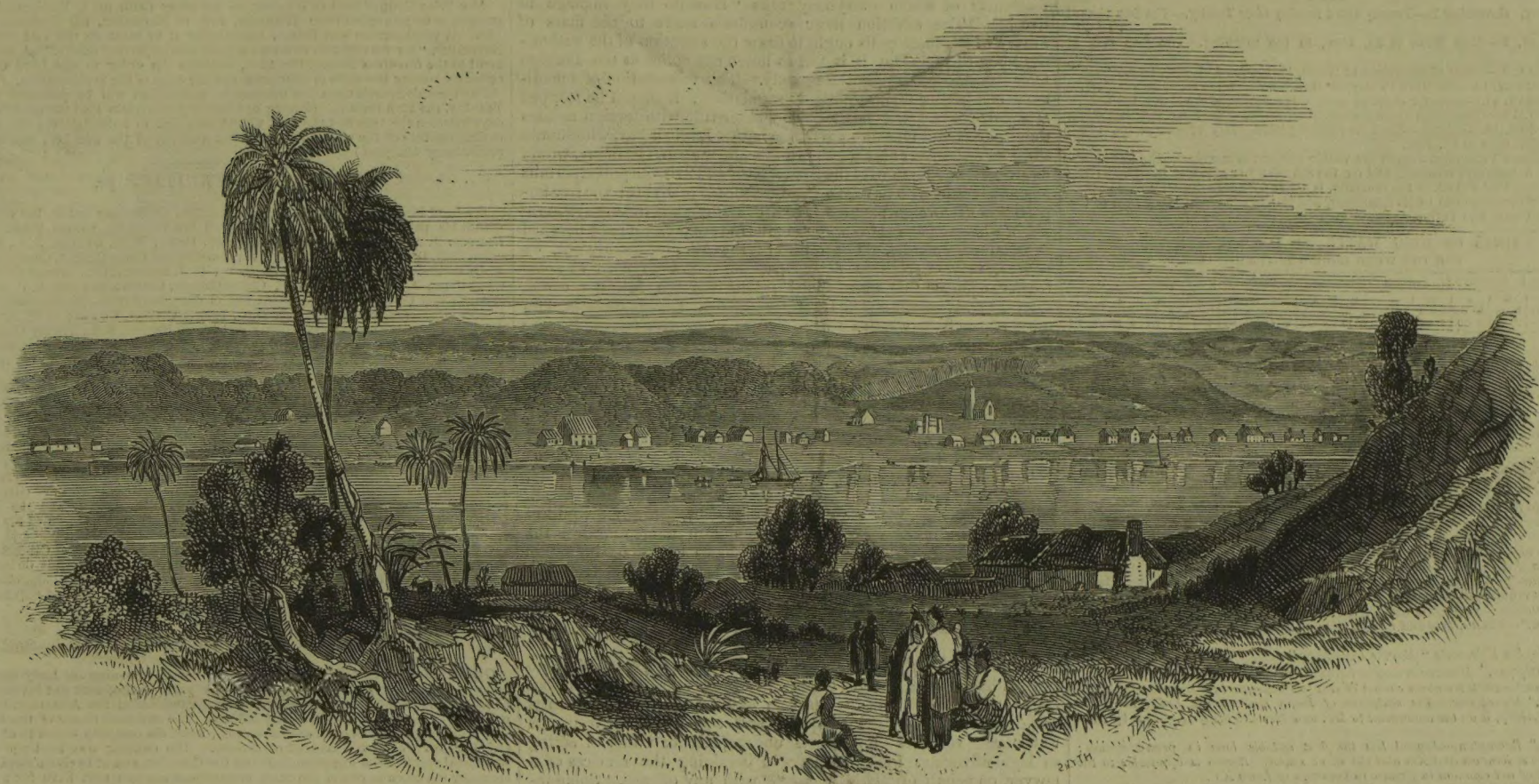
## HYMN TO THE PONTIFF.

SOLDIER! In days long fled and gone,  
Brightly the Sun on thy corslet shone,  
When rank'd in the legion of Rome's élite  
Thy gallant breast ramparted Peter's seat.



READING OF THE MOTU PROPRIO, AT ROME.

N E W Z E A L A N D .



WANGANUI, THE SCENE OF THE LATE CONFLICT.

No craven art thou, Feretti! . . . The frown  
Of Metternich dims not a gem of thy crown.  
Firm, peaceful, progressive be still thy career,  
And the cause thou upholdest hath nothing to fear—  
Libertà

Priest! When the war of the fratricides raged  
In Chili, the warfare of peace Thou hast waged.  
Thy words were as manna; and many a horde  
Of Guerrillas suspended the slaughtering sword.  
Oh! look to the land where uprose William Tell  
Must civil strife crimson each valley and fell?  
Though chained be the body, still free is the soul  
Might over Right is a dastard control.  
Libertà

Pontiff! The beautiful land of thy birth,  
By prudence, may beam mid the first upon earth.  
So gifted by Nature! so free to impart  
Her treasures of plenty, of science, and art.  
God speed the good mission! And joyously still  
May the good work be hall'd from the Quirinal hill  
The land be regenerate from shore to shore,  
And the seas that enshrine it rejoice in the roar,  
Libertà L.

NEW ZEALAND.

WANGANUI, THE SCENE OF THE LATE CONFLICT.

In our Journal of last week, we recorded the substance of the intelligence just received, of the attack by the Maories, upon the settlement of Wanganui. We are now enabled to present our readers with an illustration of the precise locality of the affray, from a Sketch by a Correspondent. The scene is Wanganui and its environs, from the south side of the river. The first house on the left is that of Mr. Churton, described in the letter just received, as the last plundered by the New Zealanders, and within gun-shot of the stockade and the gun-boat. The two chiefs, Maketu and Tutna, who were killed, were quarrelling in Mr. Churton's house, about the division of the plunder, and were both shot together.

In a second letter, it is stated that the Governor (Grey) has consented to the partial release of Te Rauperaha. The terms are, Tomate Waka and Te Whero Whero are to become bail for him. He is to be taken to Auckland with "Charley," one of his Chiefs. Te Whero Whero is to detain him at Waikato until the country is quiet, and, on receiving on order from the Governor, will release him. There are various opinions upon this measure.

The writer (the *Times* Correspondent) adds:—"Individually, I consider it a very bold stroke of policy in Captain Grey, and if it succeed (as, from minute inquiry, I believe it will), it will do more to quiet the country than five battles. The Wanganui Maories will be left alone, and the easier to subdue. Te Whero Whero has never been known to injure a white man, through a life of 70 years. Tomate Waka has fought twenty-six battles for white men. Waka beo came answerable for Pomare, Kawiti, and Johnny Heki in the north, who have all been quiet since. Te Rauperaha is the only one who has influence over Rangihaleta, and thus he may succumb, and the country be peaceable. Kanasa, Rauperaha's other Chief, now a prisoner in her Majesty's ship *Calliope*, is to be released at Porirua, and he will see all Rauperaha's allies there, and explain the

whole affair to them. He (Kanasa) has just now offered to bring all his men down to put them at the Government's disposal, if wanted."

The locality is thus described in Mr. Brees's beautiful "Illustrations of New Zealand" (lately published by Williams and Co., Strand):—

"There is a small settlement at Wanganui, between New Plymouth and Port Nicholson, where the town of Petre is laid out. It is a beautiful district, with an agreeable climate, and altogether forms a delightful site for a settlement. The hills bound the river on the east, and Mounts Egmont, at Teranaki, and Tongariro, another snowy mountain, terminate the landscape northward. The river is only safe for small coasters, although a vessel of 300 tons has been taken in."

The little settlement of Petre has always been a favourite with residents and visitors. It was laid out for the holders of the secondary series of land orders of the New Zealand Company. In our view are shown the church, and most of the houses of the settlers. The number of acres in cultivation at Wanganui in the year 1844, amounted to 1034, of which 634 acres were in wheat.

The companion Print to the View of Petre, shows a specimen of one of the native Pahs (in Putikiwaranui), Wanganui.

We briefly described the Pah, in our notice of Mr. Brees's work. The following, more in detail, is from Mr. G. F. Angas's "Savage Life and Scenes in Australia and New Zealand":—

"The New Zealander has a fixed and settled habitation: he resides either in his pah, which is a fortified stockade; or in a *Kainga Maori*, or native settlement, which is not enclosed, where the houses are scattered about as in a village. In times of warfare the whole tribe seeks refuge within the pah, which is often erected on the summit of a steep hill, or on an island, or along the bank of a river. The pah is surrounded with a strong, high fence, or stockade; and the interior is divided, by lower fencings, into numerous court-yards, which communicate with each other by means of stiles; in each court stands the house and cook-house of one or more families, and also the patuka, or storehouse for food. The dwelling-house, and frequently the storehouse, is ornamented with grotesque carving, and coloured with *kokowai*, or red ochre. The cook-house is merely a shed, built of posts or slabs of wood placed several inches apart, so as to admit the air and wind, and roofed with beams, over which is a thatchwork of *raupo*: in these houses the domestic operations of cooking and preparing food, corn, &c., take place during wet weather; at other times they are carried on in the open air. The houses are partly sunk in the ground, and a true native house is always built with a gable roof and a portico or verandah, where the occupants generally sit. The inner chamber, which extends a long way back, serves as a sleeping apartment, and towards evening is heated by means of a fire; after the family enters for the night, the door and window are tightly closed, and in this almost suffocating atmosphere they pass the night: when day comes, they creep out of the low door into the sharp morning air, dripping with perspiration.

"Within the enclosure of the pah also stand the *wahi tapu*, or burial-places of the chiefs, which, being coloured red and ornamented with rich carving and a profusion of feathers, are attractive objects to a stranger. As the natives at certain seasons of the year are constantly in their plantations and potato-grounds, they erect in wet weather, and also for the purpose of cooking their food. In the plantations, patukas or storehouses are also frequent, in which they deposit the seed during the winter; these patukas are always raised upon a pole, or placed between the forked branches of a tree, to preserve them from the attacks of the rats which overrun both islands.

"Some of their pahs are very extensive, and contain a population of 1000 to 2000 people; others are much smaller, and are inhabited merely by one chief,

with his family and dependents. Since the introduction of Christianity amongst the New Zealanders, the use of these fortifications is become less constant, and in whole districts the natives may be seen dwelling at peace in their scattered houses, without either wall or fence to protect them from an enemy."

Further intelligence was received from New Zealand, on Tuesday, by H.M.S. *Castor*, which quitted in the middle of July. Constant skirmishes were going on between the natives and the British troops and inhabitants, and all boats going on shore were compelled to be armed.

HIGHTON'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Electric Telegraph on the Baden Railway was opened on the 15th of October last. In accordance with the recommendation of a Commission, appointed by the Government, they adopted Highton's Patent Gold Leaf Telegraph, and Professor Eisenlohr, of Carlsruhe, who has been appointed to superintend it, reports that *with one wire only* information is being transmitted at the rate of thirty letters a minute; whilst the most complicated apparatus, and one that costs ten times as much, and requires a much more powerful current of electricity, gives not more than sixty or seventy letters per minute, and is not so certain in its action.

BOULOGNE AND AMIENS RAILWAY COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders (French and English) of this Company was held in Paris, on Saturday last, in Hertzs Rooms, Rue de la Victoire, which was rendered remarkable by the exhibition of that petty feeling of national jealousy which characterises some sections of the two communities at either side of the Channel. The English shareholders were, it appears, for many reasons dissatisfied with the conduct of the Directors, MM. Lafitte, Blount, and Cally St. Paul, and have been for some time past "nursing their wrath to keep it warm" for the day of reckoning against *Messieurs du triumvirat*. The place of meeting, on the eventful day, seemed like the scene of an approaching national contest, and the tone of the proceedings throughout was in unison with the character impressed on them at the commencement. The nature of this may be gathered from the circumstance of the French portion of the assembly obstinately opposing any attempt on the part of the English to address the meeting in their own language, and absolutely "putting down" by clamour the shareholders who endeavoured to make themselves heard in English. M. Seguer, who acted as Secretary, read the Directors' report and statement of accounts, and it was in the course of the explanations that followed that the anti-English disruption of the *entente cordiale* fully developed itself. The loudly expressed dissatisfaction of an Englishman with the ominous name of all others of Pritchard, did not in any degree mitigate the asperity of the feeling evinced, not against British gold, but British citizens; and, on the question of the passing of the Directors' accounts, which was the goal of the contest, the votes were—in favour of them, 516; and against them, 417; the children of *Perfidie Albion* running the sons of *La Grande Nation* thus close upon their own ground.

THE HOP DUTY.—The Duty on hops of the growth of 1847, as officially announced, is as follows for the undermentioned district, distinguishing the old from the new duty:—

District.	Duty.		
	£	s.	d.
Canterbury .. .. .	94,124	8	4
Old duty at 12-20d. per lb. .. .. .	51,544	13	6½
New duty at 3 s-20d. per lb. .. .. .	38,098	4	9½
Additional duty of 5 per cent. per act 3 Victoria, c. 17 .. .. .	4,481	10	0
	94,124	8	4



PUTIKIWARANUI PAH, WANGANUI.

## MEETING OF PARLIAMENT

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ture for the week was 52°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Thursday,	Oct. 28,	the highest during the day was 57°	deg.,	and the lowest was 49	deg.
Friday,	Oct. 29	.....	62	.....	50
Saturday,	Oct. 30	.....	56½	.....	43
Sunday,	Oct. 31	.....	61	.....	58
Monday,	Nov. 1	.....	61	.....	50
Tuesday,	Nov. 2	.....	65	.....	46
Wednesday,	Nov. 3	.....	49	.....	41
Thursday,	Nov. 4	.....	49½	.....	43½

The average temperature of the air for the month of October was 53°.

The average temperature of evaporation was 51°.

The average temperature of the dew point was 49°.

The average amount of water mixed with the air in the invisible shape of vapour, was such as to balance a column of mercury 361-thousandths of an inch in height.

The weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air was four grains.

The degree of humidity was 87, where complete saturation would be represented by 100.

The weight of a cubic foot of air, under the average humidity, heat, and atmospheric pressure, was 527 grains.

The temperature for the month of October was unusually high, and exceeds that for the same month for several years past.

Blackheath, Friday, November 5, 1847.

J. G.

**RAILWAY CONTRACTS.**—A return has been called for by the Railway Commissioners from all railway companies, with the view of ascertaining the estimated amount remaining to be paid by each of them, and the probable expenditure during each half-year, to the 31st of December, 1841. The return is to specify the various termini, lines partially or entirely contracted for, and the amounts to be expended. Under the heads of "Contracts entered into," the date of the expiration of the contract is to be given, and the amount remaining to be expended under it; the estimated amount to be expended under each contract to the 30th of June, 1843; the amount in addition to such contracts; the amount required to complete the works, and up to the 30th of June next. It will also comprise a list of lines for which no contracts have been made; of the works commenced, and the amount required to complete them to the 30th of June; of those not commenced, and the amount authorised to be raised and expended, with the probable expenditure during the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1847, the 30th of June, 1848, and the 31st of December, 1848. It is optional with the companies to comply with the requirements of the return or not, as the Commissioners have no power to compel them; but it is thought that, as the information sought for is not iniquitous in its character, the return will be generally acquiesced in.

## POSTSCRIPT.

**CABINET COUNCIL.**—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday (Friday), at one o'clock. Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey, and most of the other Ministers, were present. Previous to the Council several of the Cabinet Ministers had interviews with Lord John Russell at his Lordship's official residence in Downing-street.

**THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.**—On Thursday last a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie was sworn in as Governor-General of India. His Lordship afterwards dined with the Directors at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when they were honoured with the company of her Majesty's Ministers and many other distinguished personages. The newly-appointed Governor-General, with the Countess and family, is expected to leave town this day (Saturday) for Portsmouth, to embark for Alexandria, en route for Calcutta; Lieut.-Colonel A. Mountain, C.B., Military Secretary to his Lordship, and Lieutenant the Hon. F. H. Fane, Aide-de-Camp, accompanying his Excellency.

**LORD BROUGHAM** has arrived at his estate near Cannes, where his Lordship intends to remain until the Meeting of Parliament.

**VISCOUNT ENFIELD** has retired from the Secretaryship of the Board of Control. His Lordship is succeeded by George Cornwall Lewis, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire.

**PRESENT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—A package, containing books, being a present from the French Government to the House of Commons, has arrived at the Custom-house by a steamer from Havre. The case in question was addressed to the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Commissioners of Customs have given the necessary directions for the delivery of the books duty free.

**A TESTIMONIAL**, consisting of a carved oak cabinet containing 500 sovereigns, accompanied by a suitable address, was presented to Mr. Roebuck by the learned gentleman's admirers at Bath on Thursday last.

**THE POLISH BALL.**—At a numerous meeting held on Thursday at Guildhall, of the committee appointed to conduct the arrangements for the Polish Ball on the 17th inst., Mr. George Silson in the chair, it was announced that Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Miss Bassano, Miss Steele, the Misses Williams, Mr. W. Harrison, Signor Brizzi, Signor Burdini, Mr. James Bennett, Mr. Bodda, and Mr. John Parry have generously offered their gratuitous services. It was also stated that in consequence of the ball taking place on the eve of the meeting of Parliament, an unusually large number of aristocratic and fashionable visitors are expected to be present.

**THURSDAY** afternoon, the deputation appointed at the meeting recently held in Birmingham, in reference to the financial and commercial condition of the country, had an interview with Lord John Russell. A somewhat lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Spooner, Mr. Scholesfield, and others, urged their respective opinions. Lord John Russell rising to close the interview, Mr. Salt expressly asked his Lordship whether he was prepared to grant present efficient relief, and a full inquiry into the effects of the existing monetary legislation. His Lordship, after a deliberation of a few seconds, replied, "I do not say that I will or I will not." The deputation then retired.

**THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.**—Dr. Walsh, the senior Roman Catholic Bishop in England, has declined the proffered dignity of Archbishop of London or Westminster, on the ground of age and infirmities. The documents which were in preparation at Rome to authorise the elevation of Dr. Walsh to the Archbishopric will accordingly have to be changed should the Holy See accept his refusal. The change will necessarily affect the appointment to the Bishopric of Birmingham, which Dr. Walsh declines to vacate. There will be but one Archbishopric founded at present; and Dr. Briggs, the next senior to Dr. Walsh, will probably be nominated Bishop of Leeds. It is the intention of the see of Rome only to fix the new sees according to population.

**NEW IRISH STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.**—Mr. J. H. Shell, a magistrate of Westmeath, has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate in the room of the late Major Shaw, son of Sir Robert Shaw, Bart.

**ADELPHI THEATRE.**—As a testimony of respect to the memory of the late Mr. R. B. Peake, a little piece from his pen—the last which he ever wrote—is shortly to be produced at the Adelphi, with the whole strength of the company; the principal performers consenting to take subordinate parts. The title of the piece is "Gabrielle; or, in Italy and in Ireland."

**EXTENSIVE FORGERY.**—On Thursday, information was received at the Mansion-house that an eminent banking-house in Lombard-street had been defrauded of £1360, by means of a forgery. The parties, it is supposed, to null suspicion, obtained the money in notes to a large amount, one being for £1000, No. 85,950, 1st January, 1847. The Forsters have obtained a clue to the guilty parties.

**ASSASSINATION IN IRELAND.**—About twenty minutes past six o'clock on Tuesday evening, as Major Mahon, of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon, was returning to his residence, after attendance at a meeting of the Roscommon Board of Poor Law Guardians, he was shot dead by an unseen hand when about four miles from home. Major Mahon has been in possession of the Hartland property for a couple of years. The tenants owed three years' rent, amounting to £30,000.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## SWITZERLAND.

A letter, dated Bâle, 31st ult., announces that the Austrian Ambassador has quitted Zurich, and has established himself at Feldkirch, in the Vorarlberg. The Prussian Minister is about to fix his residence at Neuchâtel during the civil war. Colonel Luvini, of the Canton of Tessino, has been commissioned to organize an army, to be independent of the grand federal army, and of which he is to have the command, with almost unlimited powers. This corps is to be composed exclusively of Italian Swiss, to be specially charged with the guard of the frontiers on the side of Lombardy and Piedmont, and to interrupt all communication between Italy and the Cantons of the Sonderbund, by closing hermetically the passage of Mont St. Bernard. A fresh Radical conspiracy has been discovered at Fribourg. M. Remy, former Chancellor of State, one of the conspirators most seriously compromised, has been arrested, and his papers have been seized at his house.

From a rather strong article in the *Journal des Débats* of Thursday against the Federal Government of Switzerland, it is inferred that the French Cabinet intends to intervene by force of arms in the affairs of that country. It was even currently reported in Paris on Thursday evening, that, at the Cabinet Council held the day before, at which the King in person had presided, a decision of the kind had been come to. The direct interference, however, on the part of the Government of Louis Philippe is not very probable; though there can be no doubt that indirectly his Majesty will do all in his power to aid the cause of the Sonderbund.

## FRANCE.

At Paris, on Saturday last, a dentist was tried at the Court of Assizes of the Seine, for criminal assaults perpetrated on two young girls, when in a state of somnolency produced by the inhalation of ether, which he had administered to them under pretence of preventing pain from the extraction of teeth. He was found guilty, and sentenced to six years' hard labour at the hulks, and pay 1500 francs damages to one of the girls, who was under age.

M. Parmentier, whose conduct in the affair of General Cubières and M. Teste before the Court of Peers it is not necessary to designate, died a few days ago, at Lure, of grief.

## SPAIN.

Letters from Santiago de Chili announce that the Spanish General Maroto has died in that city. The General's name is well known in connection with the Bergara Treaty; he was also ex-Minister of the Supreme Council of War and Marine, at Madrid.

The Marquis de Miraflores, who has been just nominated Governor of the Palace, has written a work that is about to be published simultaneously in Madrid and London, entitled, "An Impartial Judgment on the Question of Succession to the Crown of Spain, raised between England and France, in consequence of the Marriage of the Most Serene Infanta of Spain, Donna Maria Luisa Fernanda, with the Most Serene Duke de Montpensier."

## PORTUGAL.

The French and Spanish Ministers at the Court of Lisbon have tendered their resignations, in consequence of their unwillingness to fulfil the new instructions from their respective Governments, the purport of which is, that they should look upon the protocol as no longer existing, and aid the Cabralists in furtherance of their designs.

Ibrahim Pacha left Malta on the 26th ult., in the French steam-frigate *Descartes*, for Naples. He was saluted on embarking by Fort St. Angelo and all the squadron. It is said he intends to reside at Lucca, for the benefit of the baths.

## ITALY.

The French are making a demonstration upon the coast of Italy. On the 25th ult. they increased their squadron in the Gulf of Spezia to five ships of the line and three steam frigates.

The *Novelliste* of Marselles states, from Rome, that the Pope has suspended the Bishop of Parma for having taken part in the Austrian intrigues against the Pontifical Government.

The people of Fivizzano, on learning lately that the Duke of Modena's troops were marching to take their town, sounded the tocsin and rose en masse to repel them. The alarm, however, proved unfounded; but the determination of the people on the occasion caused the Duke to send the troops intended for Fivizzano to another destination.

The departure for Parma of the Empress Maria Louisa, which had been fixed for the 5th of November, is indefinitely postponed. People are tempted to connect this postponement with a project of abdication in favour of the Duke of Lucca, to whom, as is known, the Duchy of Parma is to revert on the death of the present Sovereign.

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree modifying the existing laws, and granting concessions to the public press. On the whole, the decree is of a Liberal character. The excitement against the ex-Duke of Lucca continues. In a recent journey, he was stopped by the peasantry, and compelled, in spite of his escort, to cry "Long live Pius IX. and Italian liberty."

**HAMPTON COURT.**—By permission of the officers, the splendid band of the Royal Lancers plays in the Palace Gardens, on Mondays and Fridays, from three to five p.m., when many of the families of rank in this part of the country attend. In summer the band hours are from six to eight, p.m.

**THE NAVAL UNIFORM.**—It is reported that the following dress regulations will shortly be issued:—Full-dress uniform, no change; undress uniform, also unchanged, but never to be worn without cocked hat and sword. For all ranks there will be a surcoat coat, single-breasted; buttons arranged to correspond with full and undress uniform, and to be thus distinguished:—Flag-officers, four rows of narrow gold lace on each cuff; captains, three rows of lace; commanders, two; and lieutenants, one; mates, a gold cord, instead of lace; officers of the civil branch to wear no distinguishing lace.

## IRELAND.

In consequence of the order issued by the Government to the Bank of England, on Monday last, the Bank of Ireland on Tuesday advanced their rate of discount to 8 per cent. They have adopted this step purely as one of precaution, as they have not been required by Government to extend their discounts.

**REGISTRY OF DEEDS.**—A communication from Mr. Trevelyan to Mr. Pierce Mahony, the eminent solicitor, intimates that the Irish Government will be immediately directed by the Treasury to take measures for regularly placing upon record copies of all searches made in the Registry-office, so that they may be available for the purpose of future inquiries, and also to make arrangements for recording the satisfaction of judgments in the Judgment-office.

The funeral of the late lamented Professor McCullagh took place on the 30th, and was conducted according to the order prescribed in a notice which was yesterday posted in the College Courts. The Fellows, Professors, and scholars formed their procession in the College Courts at half-past seven o'clock. The members of the Royal Irish Academy, four by four; the scholars, Fellows, and Professors, in the same order; next, the Provost, the Bedell with the mace, the remains, chief mourners, the friends of the deceased, three by three. The procession being formed in the order of the programme, moved from the late Professor's building, round the Library-square, and thence into the Chapel, where the greater part of the burial service was read by Mr. Junior Dean. The procession then accompanied the remains in the same order from the College to the top of Cavendish-row, where it separated. The members of the College wore their academic costume, the Fellows, Professors, and Masters wearing scarves and bands. The procession extended nearly the entire length of Sackville-street.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL.**—On Tuesday last the proposed meeting of Irish Representatives, &c., under the title of "Council of National Distress and National Safety," was held at the Rotunda, Dublin. The object was to consider of the best remedial measures to be taken to relieve the prevailing distress, particularly during the ensuing winter. A resolution having been carried to the effect that the Committee, composed of all the members assembled, should then retire, for the purpose of deliberating upon the several subjects that claimed their attention, and of considering the different plans or propositions that it might be thought necessary to bring forward, in order that on a future day they might be submitted to the public consideration, the meeting separated.

The Boards of Guardians throughout the country have been taken wholly by surprise by an act of the Relief Commissioners. A general order has been issued to the Bank of Ireland and its branches, authorising them to impound all moneys lodged to the credit of the Guardians for the repayment of advances under the Temporary Relief Act. In Cork, the order has caught some £3000; and in the neighbouring union of Bandon, £3500 has been attached.

At the last meeting of the Kells Union, which comprises the most fertile portion of Meath, the Archdeacon of Meath, the Rev. Mr. Stopford, proposed a set of resolutions, which were adopted, and of which the following is the substantial outline:—That landlords and farmers should employ the labourers of each electoral division to the extent of one man for each family not exceeding four, and two for each larger family; that landlords should employ one-third in permanent improvements, and tenants two-thirds. Lists of labourers having been made, the apportionment was in the ratio of six men for every hundred acres. A resolution undertaking to employ such proportion has been very numerously signed by proprietors and occupiers.

**KEPPEL ASSOCIATION.**—Rent announced for the week, £37.

**MURDER IN CLARE.**—The *Limerick Chronicle* contains the following, communicated by a magistrate of the county of Clare:—"Scariff, Oct. 30.—Another of those horrible murders which disgrace our unfortunate country has just been committed on the high road leading from Killaloe and Scariff to Tulla and Ennis, in this county. The unfortunate victim was Michael Walsh, steward and caretaker to C. G. O'Callaghan, Esq., of Ballynablin, who, when on his way to Ennis this morning, at eight o'clock, near Fort Ann, was fired at from behind a wall, and shot dead. One ball entered his mouth, carrying away the roof of the skull; the second also entered the head. Both shots were heard by persons immediately near, but no clue has been obtained of the perpetrators."

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER IN WESTMINSTER.**—On Monday, Mr. Bedford resumed, at the Grosvenor Arms, the inquiry touching the death of Mr. Belchambers, who was robbed and brutally ill-used, from the effects of which his death has arisen, on the night of the 11th ult. Inspector Taylor, B., stated that the case was still in the hands of the police, and as yet incomplete, and he, therefore, requested the Coroner to again adjourn the inquiry for at least a week. This was done accordingly.

**RAILWAY COLLISION.**—A FUGITIVE ENGINE.—An accident occurred at the Maresborough Station, Midland Railway, on Friday evening (se'night). Two goods trains (the 9h. 30m. A.M., and 10h. 15m. A.M.), from Derby, were detained at the station to make way for a quick passenger train then due, the driver of the 10h. 15m. A.M. train having been instructed not to start from the siding until the passenger and the 9h. 30m. trains had passed on. He neglected this injunction, however, and left after the passenger train, and before the 10h. 15m. train had proceeded. The result was that the latter, consisting of thirty loaded waggons, ran into his train, at an angle of 45 degrees, with fearful violence. The conductors of the respective trains, in their alarm, jumped off, without shutting off the steam, and the engine of the 10h. 15m. A.M. train, which, with one carriage attached, had been cut off from the rest by the force of the shock, started off, with fearful rapidity, along the line, passing the Swinton and the Wath, until, on its arrival at the Darfield Station, one of the officers boldly leaped upon it, and succeeded in stopping its headlong career. In the meantime the 10h. 15m. train, also setting off, drove out of its way the seven detached waggons of the other fugitive, but was, fortunately, arrested at the Swinton Station. There were no personal injuries sustained, but the damage done to the carriages and to the detached engine is extensive. The conductors were sent in custody to Derby, to await the decision of the Board of Directors.

**THE LATE MURDERS IN BIRMINGHAM.**—The Jury, on Friday night, about half-past nine o'clock, returned a verdict of *felo de se* against Ann Wilkes, the mother of the four murdered children. The murders were on Saturday (30th), at nine o'clock, in the St. Paul's Chapel-yard without the usual burial service. So secretly was the affair managed by the police, that not more than a very few persons were present at this, the termination of a sad and afflicting tragedy.

**MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.**—On the afternoon of Thursday se'night, an accident occurred to a luggage train of some thirty waggons in length, proceeding from Sheffield to Manchester. The seventh wagon was loaded with iron pipes or castings, and one of them having fallen upon the line, all the succeeding waggons were thrown off, and as the train was proceeding at full speed, they were all smashed to pieces by the force of the concussion. There were no persons injured.

**ALARMING ACCIDENT IN THE ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.**—Between twelve and one at noon, on Tuesday last, two accidents of very alarming character took place in the Royal Arsenal, in connection with the performance of gun experiments to test the relative strength of the ordnance supplied by the various foundries, amongst which are the Low Moor and Carron Iron Works, and a gun invented by a Mr. Phillips, composed of toughened iron, and said to be equal in strength to the light pieces cast from gun-metal. When the convicts and guards had assembled for dinner on board the *Justitia* convict hulk, one of these guns burst, and sent the fragments into the river, over the convict ship, between the *Justitia* and the *Unit* hospital ship. A convict, who was waiting in a galley between the two ships, narrowly escaped, one of two fragments that fell in the water alighting close to the stern of the boat. Immediately afterwards, another gun burst, and a heavy fragment fell on the deck of the *Justitia*, between the spot where two men were standing. It struck the corner of the hatchway through which the prisoners descend into the cabins, buried itself in the planks of the deck, and split the large beam that supports it. There was, providentially, no personal injury sustained by any party.

**MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.**—A passenger in an up-train from Birmingham, this week, threw himself out of the carriage while it was at full speed, under the following extraordinary delusion. He had been sleeping, and he awoke under the impression that one of the passengers had insulted his wife; he became so excited that he threw open the door of the carriage and precipitated himself on the line. He escaped with a few bruises, and arrived at the station shortly after the departure of the train.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Model farms, and the supposed improvements in tillage and advantages to the soil which they are said to bring with them, form one of the most cherished fancies of dilettanti agriculturists. Having heard and seen so much published of late respecting Mr. Mechi's model farm, at Tipree, near Kelvington, in Essex, we were induced this week to avail ourselves of an invitation to inspect the grounds and stock there, and we found that our previous misgivings were fully realized. No alteration can be called an improvement, when, to use a well-understood expression, it does not pay; instead of a benefit, it is an injury to the party most interested, and to the community at large. We were sorry to see that Mr. Mechi's improvements were of this description. We question if he will ever get one per cent. for the money which he has thus expended. The turnips, certainly, were very fine, but is Mr. Mechi certain that the profits on the crop would buy a leg of mutton? The stock of cattle and sheep was insignificant as to numbers, and inferior in condition. We would suggest the application of the "Spirit of Improvement" to the premises on the farm, which are both inconvenient and unhealthy, both for farmer and cattle. The only real improvement perceptible at Tipree was that of drainage, which, by-the-by, seems the only genuine one amidst the many counterfeits which spring from the modern mania of "Agricultural improvement." The farmer must guard against expending 2s. 6d. to obtain 2s. worth of produce.

**SINGULAR DISCOVERY.**—In July, 1840, Mr. John Bibby, a merchant of the utmost respectability in Liverpool, and the founder of the Irish Bank, was found drowned in a pit in a remote field near Aintree, six miles from Liverpool, and three from Mr. Bibby's residence at Bootle. On the preceding evening Mr. Bibby had dined at the Royal Bank, and had partaken rather freely of wine. He left about eleven o'clock, and took a car to a spot within 800 yards of his own residence, but he never reached home. It was supposed by his friends that he had been waylaid and thrown into the pit; and in this opinion they were confirmed by the discovery that his watch was missing. Search was made for it, and the pit emptied in vain, the watch could not be found. Last Wednesday, however, new light was thrown on the transaction. A stranger took a watch to Rossells, the well-known watchmakers in Liverpool, to have repaired. On looking at it they discovered that the original number had been defaced, and another substituted. On further examination they found their own private mark, placed on the watch when they had repaired it for the late Mr. Bibby. On Saturday the stranger called for it, and, when questioned, the watch was traced to a disreputable character, the keeper of a disorderly house. Two men are in custody, and the police are making further inquiry.

## ON THE WEATHER, DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1847.

The Quarterly Report of the Registrar-General contains the results of Meteorological Observations taken at twenty-six different places in England, during the past quarter; all these observations have been systematically examined, reduced, and discussed, by Mr. Glaisher; the hygrometrical results being deduced from the observations of the dry and wet-bulb thermometers by his own hygrometrical tables.

In his remarks upon the weather, he says, the depression of temperature below the average which took place from the 7th of June to the end of the month, continued till July 4. On July 5, a period of hot weather set in; and, from this time to the end of the month, the average daily temperature was, with very slight exceptions, above that of the season; the period between the 11th and the 16th was the hottest during the year. The daily temperatures during the first and last weeks in August were at or below the average; and they were above the average during the remainder of the month. The month of September was cold; the temperature was, nearly every day throughout the month, below that of the season.

The average temperature of July at Greenwich, was 65° 4, which is 0° 9 above that of 1846; 5° 6 above that of 1845; 4° 0 above that of 1844; 4° 5 above that of 1843; 5° 2 above that of 1842; and 7° 6 above that of 1841. The temperature of this month, this year, was, therefore, very remarkable.

The average temperature for August, at Greenwich was 62° 1, which is 1° 1 above that of the average for the six preceding years.

The average temperature of September at Greenwich was 52° 3, which is 3° 1 below that of the average for the six preceding years. The low temperature for this month is very remarkable, and we believe the temperature was lower this month than it has been in September for a great many years.

The average temperature for the quarter at Greenwich was 60° 6, which is 1° 4 above that for the average for the six preceding years.

The whole of the hygrometrical results are as nearly as possible the same as the average for the six preceding years; these are given in detail in the report. The pressure of the atmosphere was greater than that in the corresponding quarter for the preceding six years; and, as the pressure from the weight of water was the same as that for the average for these years, it would seem that the volume of air was actually larger than in any of these years.

The amount of rain fallen at Greenwich within the quarter was 4.7 inches in depth; this quantity is about the half of the usual fall.

The horizontal movement of the air was about 840 miles weekly.

In July, the reading of the thermometer on vegetation was below 40°, on five nights; the lowest reading was 36½°; in August, also, it was five nights below 40°; the lowest reading was 32°; and in September it was below 40° on seventeen nights, on ten of which it was below 39°; the lowest reading was 24°.

Mr. Glaisher remarks that the hot weather in July was general between the latitudes of 51° and 53°, except within a few miles of the southern coast. It does not seem to have extended beyond 53°. The most intense heat seems to have been at the inland parts of Sussex. This period of hot weather seems to have been very much modified in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, at Brighton, Liverpool, Whitehaven; in fact, at all places in the vicinity of the sea. The monthly even temperature at all places situate at some distance from the sea, south of Durham, and at a moderate elevation above the sea, are nearly the same as those at Greenwich, except those in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. In our papers of May 15, and August 7, the excess and defect of temperature, in Cornwall and Devonshire, above or below that of other places, are spoken of. In the past quarter it seems that in July the mean temperature was below, in August it was about the same, and, in September, it was above that of other places. The climate of those counties, however, differs much in different places from each other, but every part of them seems to be free from great extremes and great changes.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## COLONEL HAMMER WARRINGTON, K.H.

This gentleman, late her Majesty's Agent and Consul General at Tripoli, died at Patras on the 18th ult. His distinguished career in the service of his country extended over a period of full fifty years. In 1795 he received a Cornet's commission in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and accompanied the regiment to Flanders. He afterwards purchased a troop in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and was thence promoted to the Majority of the 4th Dragoon Guards. Subsequently he obtained the appointment of Inspecting Field Officer to the Carnarvonshire District; and was sent, not long after, by the Duke of York, to assist in organising the Spanish cavalry under General Balasteros, and in generally aiding the Spanish troops opposed to the French. About the year 1812, Colonel Warrington was selected to represent his Sovereign at Tripoli, as Agent and Consul General; and this important post he continued to occupy for thirty-four years, during which long period no Consul in any part of the world ever carried the name and influence of Great Britain higher than the lamented gentleman whose death we now record. He was honoured with the Guelphic Order by the King of Hanover, and with that of St. Guiseppe by the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Colonel Warrington was born in 1776, the third son of the Rev. George Warrington, rector of Plesley, County Derby, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Strudwyck, Esq. He married, in 1798, Jane Elizabeth, only daughter of Charles Price, Esq., and has left a large family. His eldest brother, George Henry Warrington, Esq., of Pentrepan, married Mary, eldest daughter and heir of John Carew, Esq., of Carew Castle, County Pembroke, and Crowcombe, County Somerset, and assumed, in consequence, the name of the ancient family of Carew.

## THE LADY FRANCES COLE.

HER Ladyship, whose death occurred on the 1st inst., at her residence, in Lowndes-square, was relict of the late eminently distinguished officer, Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, and second daughter of James, 1st Earl of Malmesbury, the celebrated diplomatist of the reign of George III. Lady Frances was born 22d of August, 1784, and married 15th June, 1815. She leaves three sons (the eldest, Arthur Lowry Cole, a Captain in the 69th), and four daughters.

## COUNT HUGH FERDINAND MENDSORFF.

THE Court has just been placed in mourning by the death, at Gödfeuberg, of Count Hugh Mendsorff, the Queen's cousin. He was a Bohemian Noble, the eldest son of Emanuel Count Von Mendsorff, G.C.B., by the Princess Sophia Frederica Caroline Louisa of Saxe-Coburg, eldest sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. Count Hugh had only just completed his 41st year. He held military rank under the Emperor of Austria; and, at the period of his decease, was Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Cuirassiers. He leaves three brothers, Alphonse Frederick, Major in the Austrian service, Alexander-Constantine-Albert, and Arthur Augustus, both Captains of Hussars in the same army.

## THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM RIDDELL, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

DR. RIDDELL is one more addition to the ever-glorious list of pious and devoted priests whose lives have been sacrificed in the performance of the sacred duty of attending and solacing the poor in the hour of suffering and sickness. His Lordship died on the 2nd inst., of typhus fever, which he had caught in his parochial visitations among the poor of his community.

Dr. Ridwell was third son of the late Ralph Ridwell, Esq., of Felton and Horsley, in Northumberland, by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Joseph Blount, Esq., and grandson of Thomas Ridwell, Esq., of Swinburne Castle, who was engaged with his father in the rising of 1745, and was carried up to London; where, being arraigned for high treason, he pleaded guilty, and experienced the Royal mercy. The family of Ridwell is one of high standing and large estate in Northumberland—is of Norman origin, and the name of its patriarch appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey.

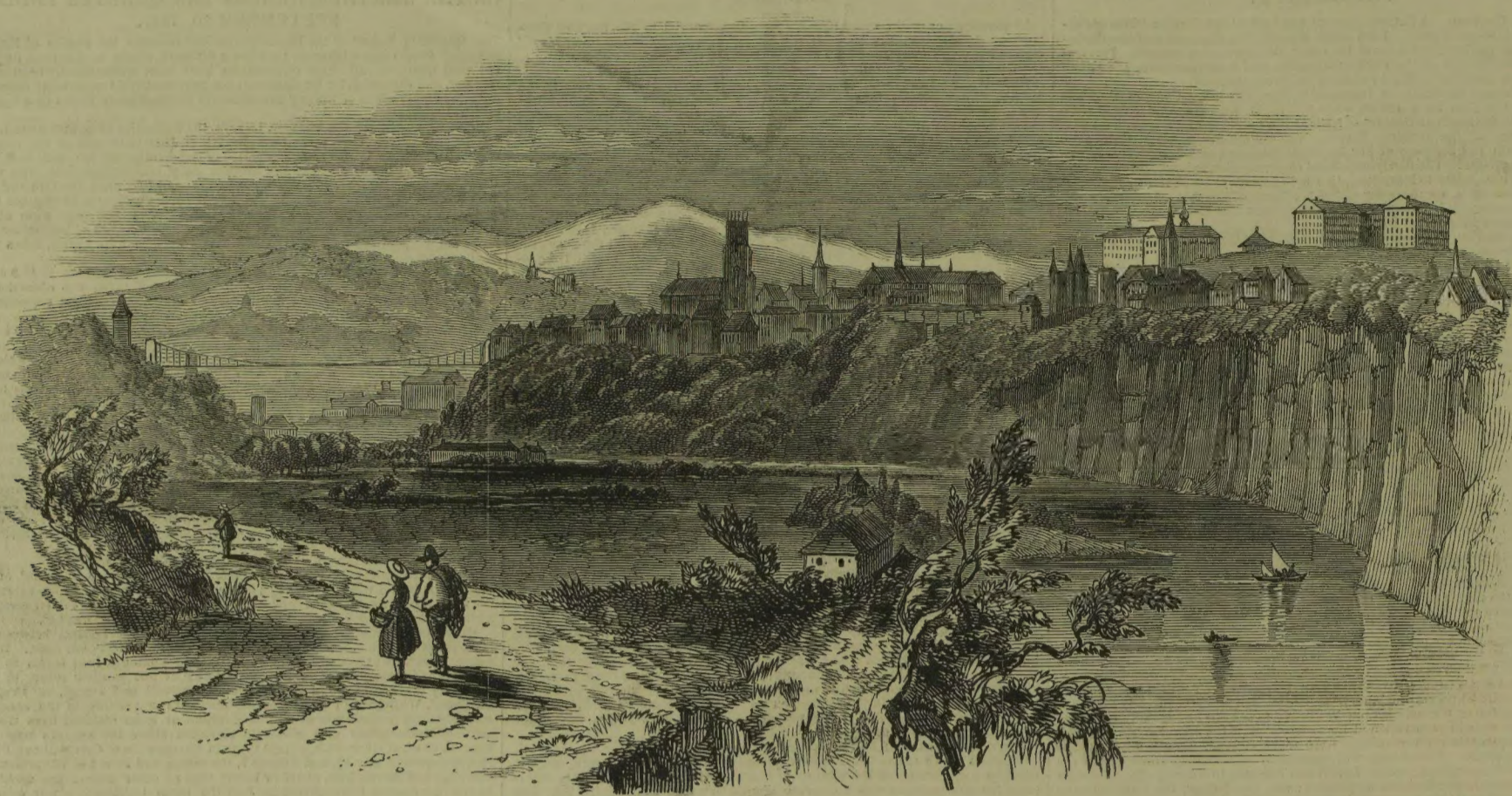
## JAMES McCULLAGH, LL.D.

THE melancholy death of this learned and distinguished professor, who perished by his own hand, at his rooms, in Dublin College, on the 23rd ult., has cast a deep gloom over the literary and scientific circles in which he moved. Dr. McCullagh, who was only forty years of age at the period of his decease, was formerly Mathematical Professor in the University of Dublin, and succeeded, in 1843, on the elevation of Dr. Lloyd to the Senior Fellowship, to the Chair of Natural Philosophy. It would appear from the evidence at the inquest that his reason had been unsettled by intense application to some intricate problem, unaccompanied by that due regard to the regulating of his health, rendered imperative by his sedentary habits and mental labours.

**THE OPPRESSIVE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.**—A person may advertise in omnibus, cover the walls with placards, occupy the streets with vans, and, in fact, use every means which his ingenuity can devise for the purpose of making known his wares, and pay no duty; but if he puts a line in a newspaper, already doubly taxed, he immediately pays the Government 1s. 6d. If a poor girl wants a situation, at a time when every farthing is of vital importance to her, she pays the same amount of duty as a nobleman would do for advertising an estate of the value of £100,000.

**MILDPNESS OF THE SEASON.**—A superb display of Chrysanthemums was to be seen, a day or two since, in the garden of the Middle Temple.

## THE INSURRECTION IN SWITZERLAND.



PANORAMA OF FRIBOURG, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE JESUITS' COLLEGE AND THE TOWN DEFENCES.

[We quote the following very interesting letter on the affairs of Switzerland from the *Daily News*: and have specially to thank the writer for his obliging transmission of the originals of the two accompanying illustrations.—Ed. I. L. N.]

FRIBOURG, Oct. 27.

I arrived here yesterday from Berne. The frontier was occupied on each side of the ravine by a corps of cavalry. The entrances to the town are in the course of being strengthened by strong timber stockades; and I am given to understand that the ground has been undermined in every direction, and powder traps skilfully laid for an approaching invader. A large portion of pine forest has been felled, because it interfered with the play of a battery on the high road, and to cross the famous suspension bridge, (the longest in Europe, except the Menai,) is, of course, a military impossibility: one side of Fribourg forming an inaccessible cliff, is further defended by a range of public conveniences which I shall not particularly specify. The feeble point is the upper town, giving outlet into the country, and on that side rises, o'ertopping the tower of the Cathedral, the Jesuits' College, an immense and conspicuous structure. I send you a panorama of Fribourg, in which you will at a glance see the relative position of this building and the town defences; you will oblige the public by sending it to your pictorial contemporary, the *ILLUSTRATED NEWS*, who will place the *causa belli* under the general eye. On the terrace which forms the students' play-ground, they have just planted three large mortars, capacious of shells of 12-inch diameter, and they practice daily in projectile science, showing the boys the mysteries of the parabola. Four hundred soldiers are quartered in the College.

If this building is bombarded and fired by the troops of the Diet, (which is probable enough,) the Jesuits will not be the losers. They did not build at all, and are only lodgers paying rent to a joint-stock company, who twenty years ago,

spent their capital in their structure, not knowing whether to rent it as a barrack or as an hospital to the town.

*Faber incertus scammum faceret ne.*

Some of the speculators originated the idea of letting it to the children of Loyola, and much benefit has accrued to the Canton from the expenditure of about £8000 a year, which the 300 scholars gathered under their auspices, have brought to the spot. It has been a capital milk-cow for Fribourg, and they are right to give battle for its maintenance.

The town is bristling with bayonets; every soldier wears a little pewter medal, which talisman he is taught will render him invulnerable in the coming leaden hail-storm.

There is a proclamation on the walls this morning addressed to the refractory district of Morat, the *Ulster* of Fribourg, and which refuses to join the rest of the Canton in its rebellion against the Imperial Diet; this address urges on them the fact of their enjoying freedom of Protestant worship under the rule of Catholics, and, therefore, "they ought to help Catholics to similar freedom, in retaining the men of their choice to educate their children."

Accounts from the southern frontier (Vaud) bring news of a general uprising of the population in arms. At Verling, and round the Castle of Chillon, reviews of armed men are taking place amid great enthusiasm. The reason for this intensity of feeling at that particular point is the expected attempt of the Valais peasantry to break the barrier and join the Fribourgers. The huge rock which divides Upper from Lower Valais, and does duty for a capital to both, is rather ambitiously styled Zion, and has been for ages the receptacle of retrograde notions and stagnant opinions. It has long been a millstone round the neck of the Confederacy, and will so continue until the Valaisians receive a sound drubbing from their more civilised neighbours.

On returning to the hotel, I found at the head of the table d'hôte General Mal-lardoz, Commander-in-Chief of Fribourg, with his Adjutant (an odd mess-table for the staff; but men are in a state of primitive simplicity here). The General is a fine old veteran, and commanded the Swiss Guard in the streets of Paris when the people demolished Charles X. and his dynasty. His conversation was that of an old sportsman. There are about twenty officers of the body-guard of Charles X. in the service of this Canton. Count O'Mahoney and Marquis de Nicolai have fixed their tent here.

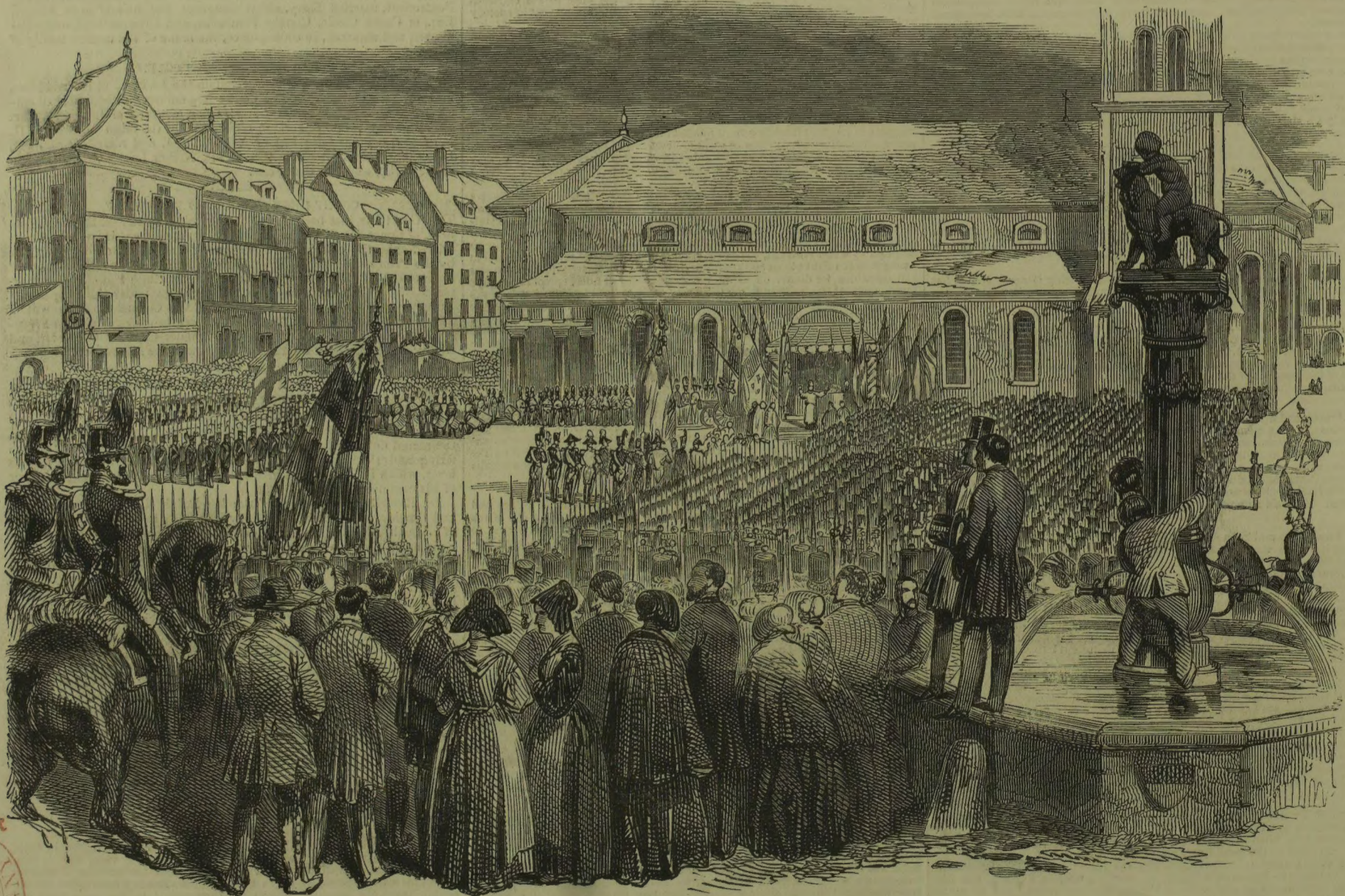
At Lausanne a decree has just been published, prohibiting any man who carries arms for his country from being arrested from debt, a privilege which many Repeal members from Ireland now enjoy.

Young Peel was put into the watch-house a few nights back, for not answering at the Morat-gate of Berne the *qui vive* of the sentinel. He made a great fuss about it to the Diet; but Lient. Funk was charged with a formal apology to the Diplomat, and the affair has dropped.

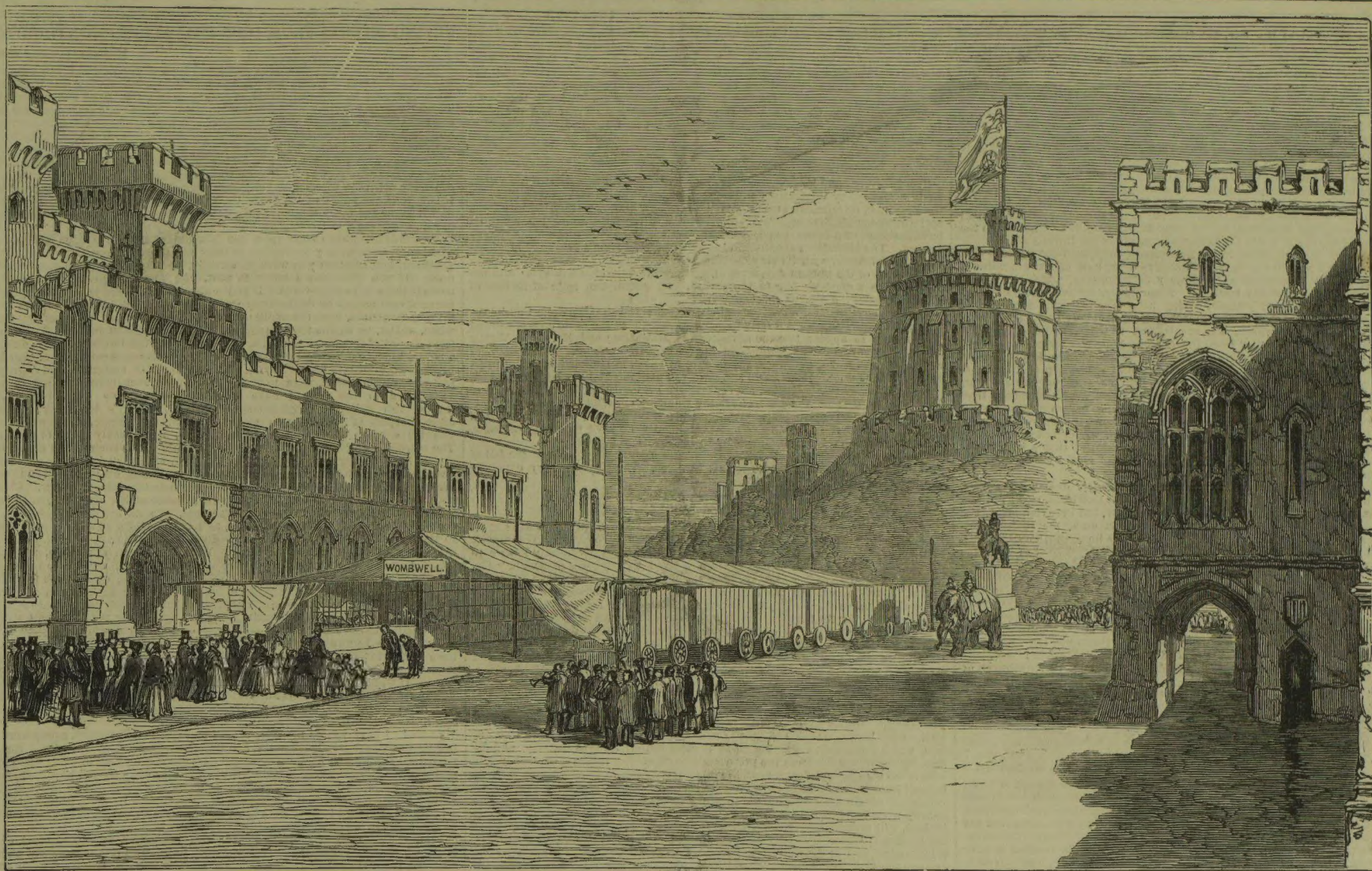
The post is stopped in the Valais; the *vaudois* coaches are supposed to carry the infection of Liberalism, and the passengers are transhipped into Valaisian vehicles—not an improved method of conveyance.

BERNE, Oct. 28.

I returned here this morning from Fribourg. The road was strongly garrisoned on both sides of the frontier. I intended to have furnished you with a second communication from the seat of the Diet, but I have been led to understand that the communication with Lucerne will be interrupted to-morrow, so I depart this evening for the head-quarters of the rebels. I remarked here several parish priests (*pasteurs*), wearing a red bandage round their left arm, with a white cross embroidered thereon. On inquiry, I learn that they have devoted themselves in their spiritual capacity to attendance on the Federal troops. All is activity here in the war department.



GRAND MILITARY MASS BEFORE THE TROOPS OF THE SONDERBUND.



WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE IN THE GREAT QUADRANGLE, WINDSOR CASTLE.

## WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE Windsor Michaelmas Fair, which was held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last week, had, for its greatest attraction, Wombwell's Menagerie, the largest and best exhibition of the kind since Cross's celebrated collection at Exeter Change. The entry of the long train of caravans into the town, on the previous Saturday, was a striking affair; and its location in the space of ground, at the corner of Sheet-street and High-street, by permission of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, was a fortunate circumstance for the proprietor of the collection. An act of liberal consideration, on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds, the managers, merits mention: on the first day, the whole of the children and their teachers, of the different charity schools in Windsor and Eton, numbering about 700, were admitted gratuitously.

On the morning of the second day of the fair, previous to the exhibition being opened to the public in general, the Hon. Colonel Phipps, his Royal Highness Prince Albert's private secretary, went to visit the collection, accompanied by his family, and expressed great pleasure at the show and the performance; a visit which, no doubt, led to the subsequent exhibition before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Court, in the Quadrangle of the Castle, which we have illustrated. In the afternoon of the third day of the fair (Wednesday), her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on leaving the Castle for their afternoon's drive, proceeded through the Royal Mews into the High-street, doubtless with the intention of obtaining a glimpse of Wombwell's façade, and then proceeded through the street and down Thames-street, in continuation of their drive.

In the course of Wednesday, Mr. Edmonds received the Royal command to have the whole of the exhibition placed in the Great Quadrangle of the Castle, at two o'clock on Thursday, in a manner similar to that in which it was stationed in the fair.

Upon the receipt of this gratifying command, the servants of the Menagerie set about washing and cleaning the animals, and their dens and cages, so as to introduce the collection to Royalty in as presentable a manner as the short interval would allow.

On Thursday morning, at about ten o'clock, the caravans commenced their march from Sheet-street, and attracted a large degree of notice as they drew up to the Quadrangle, in the centre of which they were arranged. The elephants' carriage, or castle, drawn by six greys and four bays, driven by Mr. Bostock, was the first to enter the Quadrangle; then followed the carriage of the rhinoceros, drawn by four greys and four bays; next, the whole train of the Menagerie. By the time appointed, all was in readiness; a boarded floor was laid down, and covered with cloth. At three o'clock, her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice; his Excellency the Belgian Minister, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, &c., left the Castle by the Queen's Entrance, and, on arriving at the exhibition, were received by Mr. Wombwell (who had left Warwick expressly to be present) and Mr. Edmonds, by whom they were conducted throughout the exhibition. There were also present in the suite of her Majesty, the Countess of Desart, Lady Caroline Cocks, Baroness de Speth, Lady Anna Maria Dawson,

Miss L. Dawson Damer, the Earl of Morley the Hon. Colonel Phipps, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Colonel Seymour, Mr. G. E. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Major-General Bowles, Colonel Sir George and Lady Couper, &c.

The Queen walked twice around the Exhibition, entering into familiar conversation, with reference to the animals and birds, with the proprietor and Mr. Edmonds. The attention of her Majesty, and especially that of the Royal children, was peculiarly attracted by a couple of lion-tiger cubs, a cross-breed between the royal Bengal tiger and a noble Caffrarian lioness, which were whelped about two months since, at Appledore, in Kent. Miss Chapman (known as the "British Lion Queen") was anxious to enter the den with the lions, tigers, and panthers, and to go through her usual perilous performances. This exhibition, however, by her Majesty's express command, was not permitted to take place while the Queen was present. Her Majesty, wishing to see the large elephant Jeemonah fully caparisoned, with the "Lion Queen" seated on its back, in the howdah, Miss Chapman, by her Majesty's command, rode round the Quadrangle, the elephant exhibiting some curious gambols, highly to the amusement of the Court; and, before leaving, the young Prince of Wales gave the elephant some buns and biscuits.

After her Majesty had retired, not only the domestics of the establishment, but the whole of the gardeners, labourers, and others engaged about the grounds were permitted, by command of the Queen, to view the Exhibition. One of the Equerries in Waiting was also dispatched by her Majesty to Dr. Hawtrey, at Eton, inviting the whole of the masters and the boys at College, to the number of between 600 and 700, to view the collection. Shortly afterwards the head



THE ROYAL VISIT TO WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE.

master, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Cookesley, the Rev. Mr. Luxmoore, and several other of the assistant masters, followed by the boys, arrived in the Quadrangle. Her Majesty, who was at this moment seen, with the Prince Consort and the Royal Family, standing at the centre window of the corridor, was greeted by the Etonians with three times three hearty cheers, the brass band of Mr. Wombwell performing the National Anthem. The band also performed the Coronation Anthem, the Coburg March, and other compositions during the time her Majesty and the Court were present. The "Lion Queen" went through her performances in the den with the nine lions, tigers, panthers, and leopards several times immediately after her Majesty had retired. Mr. Wombwell, Mr. Edmonds, and the ladies of the establishment were invited to dinner in the steward's room, while the whole of the band, and the feeders, and all other persons connected with the Menagerie, were substantially regaled in the servants' hall. Her Majesty was graciously pleased, through the medium of the Hon. Colonel Phipps, to express her satisfaction at the admirable arrangements which had been made by Mr. Wombwell and Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds to conduce to the gratification of her Majesty and the juvenile members of the Royal Family.

At the close of the Exhibition in the Quadrangle, the Queen commanded that the animals should remain during the evening, in order that she might witness, by lamp-light, Miss Chapman's extraordinary performances, which the Queen had declined to witness in the morning. Accordingly, the two caravans, containing the performing wild animals, having been detached from the rest, and drawn up on the eastern side of the Quadrangle, immediately beneath the windows of the corridor, a platform was erected, on which were placed twenty-four lighted oil lamps, supplied from the Castle. Shortly after seven o'clock, the Queen, the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family, the Duchess of Kent, the visitors at the Castle, and the gentlemen and ladies of the Court, appeared at the windows, which were thrown open, of the corridor, Mr. Wombwell's band performing the National Anthem. Miss Chapman then commenced her performances before the Queen, showing her astonishing command over the wild animals, highly to the gratification of her illustrious spectators. At the conclusion of this surprising exhibition, which lasted for nearly half an hour, her Majesty was graciously pleased to command that a very handsome acknowledgment be conveyed to the "Lion Queen," for the gratification she had afforded to the Sovereign and the Royal Family.

Mr. Wombwell's collection, we gather from the *Windsor and Eton Express*, comprises about 500 individual specimens of wild beasts and birds, many of them of a very rare description; including the Syrian gazelle, the Peruvian lama, the East Indian sacred bull, the Polar bear, the Australian emu, the majestic elephant, and a splendid assemblage of African and Asiatic lions, panthers, leopards, and Bengal tigers, and monkeys. Forty horses were employed to draw the caravans, fourteen in number, which contained the animals; and the expenditure of the establishment averages £40 a day. The collection possesses two additional merits—firstly, the animals are kept in a condition of cleanliness, so that scarcely any unpleasant smell is perceptible; and secondly, the brass band, which performs marches, waltzes, and overtures, during the exhibition, is an exceedingly good one. The Lion Queen performs the most extraordinary feats in the cages containing lions and leopards, sitting on them, playing with them, and even inserting her head into the jaws of the noble lion "Wallace;" and, perhaps, with more self-possession than was exhibited either by Van Amburgh or Carter.

## MUSIC.

### FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

When I addressed my last letter to you, it was under the anticipation of being enabled to announce, in my present communication, the triumph on French operatic boards of a gifted English vocalist. I was present when Mr. Duponchel, the Director of the Académie Royal de Musique, announced to Miss Birch that her *début* was fixed for Friday last. A full rehearsal was fixed for Thursday evening. On that morning I was informed that a change had taken place—that a later night had been chosen by the management. An invitation having been given to attend the rehearsal, I arrived at the theatre at the beginning of the second act, when *Malthilde*, in Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," makes her entrance. I cannot describe to you my mingled feelings of disgust and indignation at finding Miss Birch at the wing of the stage, left alone, without a single person connected with the theatre, to support or to address her with a word of consolation. The trembling *débütante*—about to appear before a French audience, in presence of the most distinguished artists of the French lyric stage—with MME. Duponchel and Roqueplan, the present lessees—found only in two Englishmen, as it were accidentally present, the sympathy which her position ought to have secured from Gallic gallantry and chivalry. My blood boiled as I saw the French officials connected with the stage, coldly and rudely pass by the English vocalist without a word of commiseration—without a smile of acknowledgment. Is it possible, I said to myself, that we have been so generous and hospitable to French artists as to merit such a return as this? And yet the poor Englishwoman went through the rehearsal with heroic courage. Her splendid voice, worth all the voices of the establishment put together, rang through the edifice, in thrilling strains; her deportment was easy and graceful. Duprez, who was singing "Arnold," recognised me from the stage. He came to speak to me. My utterance was choked, but I said to the great tenor, "I have sustained you in England; pray do all you can for Miss Birch." He muttered some words of empty compliment—stated that he could not tell when she would appear, and then withdrew to sing in the trio. Miss Birch evidently felt that she was sacrificed, and was deeply affected. By the time the rehearsal was over, I was enraged beyond measure, but as no director presented himself, I could only retire with the ill-used English *artiste*, thoroughly disgusted with the treatment she had been subjected to. Now, a word with MME. Duponchel and Roqueplan. Miss Birch did not seek them—they engaged her. They kept her upwards of two months waiting for a *début*. They fixed the day for Friday last. They tell her at the eleventh hour that her accent is not sufficiently good for the delicate French ears. They admit that her voice is superior to any *artiste* on their boards, that her style is unexceptionable. They acknowledge that the enunciation of the majority of French singers is so bad, that not a word can be distinguished. And yet they wantonly trifle with the feelings of a foreigner, whom they have enticed to their country; they forget the laws of hospitality—they despise the dictates of reciprocity—they are oblivious altogether to what we have done for French artists in London—and they add insult to injury. May this be a warning to us for the future. Miss Birch has been much indisposed since the rehearsal, but she is better this morning. The English in Paris are in a fury about her ill treatment.

Benedict arrived here the day before yesterday from Stuttgart. His opera (the "Crusaders") has been postponed, in consequence of the death of Madame Pischek. Pischek, after her decease, went off to Prague, where he remains in a distracted state.

Mitchell is expected to-morrow, from Brussels, to complete his arrangements for the Opera Comique, at St. James's Theatre.

Grisi has generously sent £50 to the Albertazzi family.

Dizl, the harpist member of the Philharmonic Society, is dead.

Costa arrived at the Hotel Maurice, from Italy, on Thursday, and left yesterday for England. Carlotta Grisi has gone to Brussels on a month's *congé*. Cerrito is gaining ground at the Académie. Auber's opera, at the Salle Favart, will be produced in a fortnight. Rosati has arrived here to dance at the Académie, as also the charming Flora Fabbi, from Venice. The Opéra National, under Adolphe Adam, will open in a few days. Verdi is still here superintending his "Jerusalem."

It is reported that a pupil of Mme. Pasta will appear in the season 1849, at the Royal Italian Opera, who is likely to eclipse every European singer.

M. Berlioz left Paris this day for London, to take the direction of the Drury-Lane Opera. Mme. Thillon quitted the same day for the Princess' Theatre. Felicien David will visit London next spring.

## THE THEATRES.

### LYCEUM.

It is some time since we have seen so comical a piece as "Box and Cox," produced at this theatre for the first time on Monday evening; and we rarely recollect one that so completely carried the audience with it. Yet it was of that description known to the profession as a "touch-and-go" piece, requiring great rapidity of action and dialogue, and very dangerous if the audience are permitted for half-a-minute to let their laughter or attention die away. Mr. Morton, whose force it was, is, however, a very safe hand at pieces of this kind; and the fun must be poor indeed that cannot hit an audience, when interpreted by two such actors as Mr. Harley and Mr. Buckstone.

The notion of the plot is, in itself, droll. Mrs. Macnamara personates a lodging-house keeper, who has two lodgers, represented by the gentlemen above-mentioned, and named *Box and Cox*. Mr. Buckstone is a compositor engaged on a morning paper, so that his employment keeps him up all night; and Mr. Harley is a journeyman hatter, who is closely engaged all day; so that, to get a double rent, Mrs. Macnamara lets her room to both of them, as they are never at home together. At the beginning of the piece, we find Mr. Harley leaving home for the day, and directly afterwards Mr. Buckstone returns from his nightly toil, with a rasher of bacon, which he proceeds to cook for breakfast on a gridiron; and then lies down in the bed, to take "forty winks." Anon, Mr. Harley, who is not wanted at his shop, returns, and is about to broil a mutton-chop, which he carries with him, for his breakfast, when he finds the gridiron occupied by Mr. Buckstone's rasher. This he indignantly throws out of window, and, putting down his own chop, goes to look after his breakfast-things, slamming the door after him. Roused by this, Mr. Buckstone shouts "Come in!" but, receiving no answer, gets up, and, to his astonishment, finds the chop, which he angrily makes follow the rasher out of window. He then goes out to look after his own crockery; and the two immediately meet in an exceedingly good situation, with their respective trays of tea-things, at the table. From this point, it is impossible to follow the action, which is as good and quick as in the well-known "Two in the Morning;" and something of the same kind, keeping the house in roars of laughter. Quarrels, love stories, rivalries, and reconciliations, before fresh differences, follow one another, until at last they make friends for good; and, with a neat appropriate "tag," in which they state that they are really very comfortable in their new house, that everything looks very clean and nice, and that the landlady is evidently very anxious to please—all of which allusions were readily seized upon—the piece concludes.

"Box and Cox" is a great hit, and the management will find it so. The houses have been very good indeed, every night.

### SURREY.

A melodrama of the old school, by Mr. Fitzball, called "The Travellers' Room," was brought out here on Monday evening, with complete success. The

scene is laid in an inn on the Danube, kept by a proscribed nobleman, with two reckless sons, one of whom murders his brother, mistaking him for a young wealthy traveller who has put up at the hostel for the night. The usual dramatic justice is done to the guilty parties; and a love affair, connected with the plot, is brought to a satisfactory termination. The principal characters were well played by Messrs. H. Hughes (who was most enthusiastically received), Frederick, Vining, Oxberry, and Maynard, and Mrs. W. West; and the piece will, without doubt, draw as good half-prices as the crowded audiences who flock to the operas will leave room for.

### MARYLEBONE.

The judgment and intelligence that direct the affairs at this theatre have been again evidenced by the production of "The Bridal," which was played here, for the first time, on Monday evening. We forget how long it is since the piece was revived, under Mr. Macready's direction, at one of the large houses; but it must be at least ten or a dozen years, since which time it has been occasionally performed. The alterations required, in order that "The Maid's Tragedy" of Beaumont and Fletcher, with its very questionable plot, might be made palatable to an audience of the present day, were effected by Mr. Sheridan Knowles: and the play, always a popular one in the seventeenth century, in spite of its lack of propriety, achieved a great success.

*Eveline* is one of Mrs. Warner's best characters; and she has done well in reviving "The Bridal," were it only for her own sake. At the same time it allowed Mr. Graham to appear to some advantage as *Melanctus*; and Mr. G. J. Vining created a most favourable impression in the part of *Aminator*. Miss Angell, of whom we have had occasion more than once to speak in terms of high commendation, was *Aspasia*. One or two scenes of the play might have been improved, but it is scarcely fair to depreciate endeavours evidently made in the desire to do their very best on the part of all the company engaged in the representation; for it is an agreeable attribute of this management, as well as that of Sadler's Wells, that if nothing stands prominently forward from the *ensemble*, there is never anything that offends by its inferiority to the rest.

The house was well attended, the applause very hearty, and at the fall of the curtain, the principal actors were called for. The play was very carefully mounted.

### SADLER'S WELLS.

We have every reason to congratulate the management of this theatre upon the production of the new play, "John Savile of Heystead," on Wednesday evening. The author, the Reverend Mr. White, is already favourably known to the public as the writer of two successful five act pieces, one of which, "The King of the Commons," was played at the Princess', and the other, "Fendal Times," at this house. In his last production he has gone away from Scottish history, and taken for his subject, the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham, at Portsmouth, by the fanatic Felton, interweaving certain personages with the story, from the principal of whom a country gentleman residing in Suffolk, the play takes its name. At the commencement, we find *Felton* (Mr. G. Bennett), seeking an interview with the Duke of Buckingham, (Mr. H. Marston), and claiming a promised captaincy for services rendered on the battle-field. *Buckingham* lightly rejects his suit, being more occupied with his own dress and notions of *Lilian* (Miss Laura Addison), daughter of *John Savile* (Mr. Phelps), of whose beauty he hears much, and whom he is determined upon possessing. Meanwhile, *Lilian*, who is an enthusiastic and high-spirited girl, has heard much of the Duke, and formed an ideal image of him, which she almost venerates. *Buckingham* forms a scheme for her abduction, by delivering her from the pretended attack of two robbers, or rather fellows of his own in that disguise, and by this means meets her, without making himself known. *Lilian* has entertained a notion of seeking the Duke, and endeavouring to obtain from him a mitigation of some Government imposts which press heavily upon her father's estate, and under a promise of protection from *Buckingham*, still unknown to her, she elopes with him. All this time the madness of her kinsman, *Felton*, gloomily foreshadowed at the very beginning of the play—is increasing, and he determines to murder *Buckingham*. Meeting the Duke, he draws upon him, but is disarmed and wounded; and this serves to deepen his hate. *John Epsie* (Mr. J. T. Johnson), an acquaintance of *Buckingham*, had formerly been the lover and betrayer of *Alice Savile*, sister of *Lilian*. The Duke endeavours to make him assist his projects to ruin *Lilian*, by getting up a false marriage. This he will not consent to, and, stung by remorse, he discloses to *Savile* the position in which his daughter stands. Sooner than his honour should be sullied, *Savile* sends her some poison, *Lilian* still being detained by *Buckingham*. Believing that all hope of escape is lost, she takes the poison, just as *Buckingham* falls by the hand of *Felton*, and dies in her father's arms at the conclusion of the play.

We are bound to record the entire and decided success of "John Savile of Heystead," but we must at the same time speak of its faults. These were, an insufficiency of action for five acts, and one or two palpable errors of construction. The whole of the three first acts might have been put into one, as far as the progress of the story was concerned; and to this tenacity of plot can alone be attributed the disapprobation—which, although but slight, was unmistakable—when the drop fell at the end of the third act. The great mistake, however, was the anti-climax at the end. *Buckingham* had been killed; *Felton* rushed in, and assisted to form a very imposing tableau; all interest was over, and the audience were applauding most enthusiastically, awaiting the fall of the curtain upon a fine situation, when the front scenes closed it in, and *Lilian* appeared, only to die from the poison. There was no reason for her dying. It turned the play into a tragedy, and excited nothing but disagreeable feelings in the minds of the audience. These errors alone kept the piece from being one of the most stirring dramas of modern times.

It was most admirably played. We question whether the sturdy warm-hearted country gentleman, *John Savile*, could have been better represented by any actor on the boards than by Mr. Phelps. His frank honest indignation, and his affection for his daughter, were excellently portrayed; and he would have received greater applause than was awarded to him, loud even as it was in the last scene, had it not been for its unfortunate position above alluded to. Mr. G. Bennett was impressive as *Felton*. His deep voice, abstracted manner, and wild expression of countenance, produced a profound effect upon the audience. It is some time, we should imagine, since he has had a part to which he could do such entire justice. Mr. H. Marston was less successful as *Buckingham*. He evidently did his best, but the character was beyond his capabilities. Mr. J. T. Johnson deserves great praise for his sensible and unassuming reading of the part entrusted to him. Mr. White has been fortunate in again having Miss L. Addison to represent his heroine. We remember the sensation this clever young lady created by her account of the tournament, at the window, in "Fendal Times;" and now, in the present play, she won fresh golden opinions from everybody by her spirited and effective acting; especially in the scene, where she first sees through *Buckingham's* intended villainy. Her *forte* is evidently the impassioned and the indignant; any character in which scope is allowed for her to work out these feelings, is sure of being powerfully interpreted. Mrs. H. Marston made up admirably as an old demure aunt. She looked as if she had walked out of a picture frame. The scenery was, in a word, beautiful; and the costumes liberally fashioned after the best authorities.

The applause at the fall of the curtain was very enthusiastically awarded by an audience comprising a singular number of the literary men—and ladies—of the present day. Mr. Phelps appeared with Miss Laura Addison, then the other principal performers, and then a loud cry was raised for the author, which brought Mr. Phelps forward again to state that Mr. White was not in the house—a statement which somebody appeared to doubt—but that this flattering mark of their approval should be conveyed to him. We can give an unqualified recommendation to our readers to go and see "John Savile of Heystead."

### PRINCESS'.

A very slight farce, called "A Trip to Hampton," was brought out at this theatre on Wednesday evening, and with the entire approbation of the audience. Mr. *Dramagogue* is a literary gentleman, and it is needless to add, not very well off. He is going to a picnic at Hampton Court, and fortunately finds £100 in bank notes, which he appropriates to the purchase of luxuries, as his share of the entertainment. At the picnic he hears a connection of his, an old gentleman, recounting a sad loss he has had. Mr. *Dramagogue* directly concludes that it is the note, and subsequently writes to him. It turns out, however, that this sad loss is his wig. Mr. *Dramagogue* next receives a letter from his aunt, which ought to inclose a hundred pounds, but does not. This, of course, is the money that the lucky author has found, and so, at last, everything is set right. Mr. Neville, Miss Villars, and Mr. S. Cowell (a very clever comic actor), made the most of their parts. The applause was unqualified, and the piece announced for repetition every evening.

By the way, we recommend the lessee to restore the upper portion of the back of the first circle of boxes: the current of air, rushing from the lobbies and staircases, is, at present, insupportable.

## ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

FIELDING'S "TOM JONES." Illustrated by KENNY MEADOWS. No. 1.

This is the commencement of a design to illustrate the writings of the British Novelists with high artistic genius, which the universal reading taste of the day has brought within an unprecedented economy of plan, by the perfection of wood engraving. The Series is very properly commenced with the best work of Fielding, who has been styled, with perfect justice, the father of the English novel: its skill in language, its dramatic power, and brilliancy of wit, are allowed, by the best critics, never to have been surpassed.

We have before us but the beginning of the commencement of the Series. In this small portion, however, Mr. Meadows has delineated the spirit and incidents of the novel with extraordinary vigour and fancy. The vignette on the half-title page—an infant reposing between roses and thorns—is a charming creation of the latter class. The portrait of Squire Allworthy, in a carved frame of the period; his venerable mansion, with its windpipes of hospitality; Jenny Jones and her envious neighbours; Bridget and Deborah listening at the keyhole; a group of "good gossips"; the Captain and Bridget, a fireside scene; and Allworthy and the Doctor, in the garden; are the larger illustrations; upon the characteristic spirit of which we have no space to dwell. The kindred fancy of the vignettes is bespoken by their brief outlines: as a chamber candle; a child's coral and bells, with a perched butterfly; a pap sauceman; a corded box, bundle, and pattens—Jenny's worldly wealth; the Captain's laced hat and ruffles, and a fan pierced by a sword, &c.

To the text will be appended occasional notes by Mr. Charles Whitehead. The work, we should add, will be beautifully printed; and is intended to form two handsome library volumes.

## FLYING SHEETS FROM OUR TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MUNICH, October 30th.

My stay in this capital has been prolonged beyond the period I had assigned; but the collections of works of art here, present temptations that are irresistible. My only regret is, that the limits of letters, necessarily brief, and so much of which has been occupied with the passing events of the hour, have not been sufficient to allow me to enter more into detail. A man might spend a twelvemonth here, and yet find something that he had not seen, or, at all events, that he had not studied. I had intended in this letter to have made one or two descriptions of matters which I think would be highly interesting to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; but am obliged to postpone fulfilling my intention, because the artists to whom I had applied have not furnished me with the sketches. It is beyond the power of language to describe Bavarian dullness. The people do not know the value of time; and quickness, speed, are ideas for which, strange to say, words exist in the language they commonly use. I think, however, that these words must have come from the Northmen, and have been adopted mechanically, without any conception of their meaning. If you ask a Bavarian for anything, and add that you want it directly, he brings it to you to-morrow afternoon. If you give him a letter to post, you should remember to search his pockets three days afterwards. If you want to be directed to a place, your informant commences by deliberately giving you an account of every street in the town and suburbs, with the additional news that each is *not* the street you want: when, at last, he begins the description, you are sure to be misled. Yet it is not from a want of the desire to oblige, or to be active: the Bavarians are essentially a polite, kind, and industrious people. It is that successive centuries of beer have benumbed their intellects. If you, with your corps of designers and engravers, and your literary staff, were to make your appearance here, and get through your work in the style I have seen used, when you have been catching at full gallop a daguerotype of her Majesty's tours, or whatever other subject of interest you might choose to illustrate, they would take you for a troop of demons or magicians, or, more likely still, of madmen. The more I see of them the more astonished am I that such a man as the King should have sprung up in such a *Bocotia*; that, with such courage, self-denial, and munificence, he should have persevered in spending his millions upon people who are utterly unable to understand or appreciate his princely spirit. Even in another country he would be a century in advance of his age; but, in Bavaria, we must calculate at least two centuries more. To an active-minded man, accustomed to English habits of business, to have anything to do here is as bad as to be in an iron cage unable to move. Every one wishes to oblige you. You are promised this, that, and the other. You offer silver, even gold, to men to whom copper is worldly riches. You know that they are anxious to work; and yet, the very man whom your few florins would, perhaps, emancipate from debt, or provide with some of the luxuries of life, will, as soon as he parts from you, drop into the next beer-house and forget all about the affair in the fumes of his infernal pipe! I gave the gentlemen, to whom I applied for the sketches I wanted, time enough to have enabled —, or —, to fill a whole number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; but, lo! they are not forthcoming. I verily believe that, were I armed with the Royal authority, backed by the whole force of the police, I could not get them done one twelvemonth sooner than I now expect them. It is, also, my firm conviction that the variation in the movement of our planet, for which astronomers account with their mathematical calculations, is to be solely attributed to some special anti-progressive quality in this part of the earth.

There! I have vented my bile, which, you are to understand, arises from my having to find other subjects for my letter than those I had intended. But, let me except the women from my censure. Whether it be that, as everywhere else, their nature is superior, or whether, that, of course, they do not drink so much beer, the Bavarian women are far in advance of the men. I can suppose a Bavarian Venus (though that demands a frightful stretch of the imagination), but a Bavarian Bacchus! No; the pencil of Thackeray would not be broad enough to characterise his Beeriness.

From the category of dullards I ought also in justice to except some of the leaders in the Bavarian Chambers, especially of the Liberal party. They are men who are, in point of ideas, and some of them in ability, in advance of their countrymen; holding about the same position with regard to them that the representatives of the Rhenish provinces in the Prussian Diet do to the inhabitants of old Prussia. I need not inform you that, throughout Germany, there has long been going on a movement in favour of constitutional freedom. Those who take part in it are tired of the old system of government, and aim at obtaining some guarantees for their liberties in future, similar to those enjoyed by the English. For the last ten years, or more, various demands have been made by the different German nations to this effect, which have been responded to by the several Governments, by the grant of Constitutions, or the confirmation of those before granted, or by other concessions in accordance with the spirit of the times. In Bavaria, where the King is now decidedly liberal in his views and intentions, and where the people have longer enjoyed a greater degree of real as well as nominal freedom than in any other German State, this movement has of late years gained ground. But the leaders of the Liberal party have never spoken out so boldly as within the last few days. To the utter astonishment of the Government, Oliver has asked for more.

The Chamber of Representatives have already voted unanimously a petition to the King for freedom of the press; and they were only prevented, the other day, from coming to a very strong vote in favour of the introduction of the Code Napoleon, and other improvements in the administration of the civil and criminal law—more especially the adoption of the principle of open courts of justice—by a declaration of the Minister that he was favourable to such a measure, and hoped that it might be practicable to introduce it, even in a year. The Chambers are also proceeding to other votes of a similar kind, such as establishing the responsibility of Ministers, greater religious equality, and the abolition of the rent paid to the Crown by small proprietors for the land they hold—the final abolition, in fact, of the last remnants of feudalism existing in Bavaria. I should add, also, that these leaders go about their work in a most business-like manner, like men who are determined to succeed. But, on the other hand, there are great obstacles in their way. They are scarcely conscious that they are really aiming at a total change in the system of Government, for which the people are yet scarcely prepared, either by education or habits. Education has been much abused in Bavaria—made to serve the purposes of a religious party, not used for the advancement of the people. Even the higher classes are far in arrears. Again, the social condition of Bavaria is not such that the people could so suddenly be trusted with all the power enjoyed by the English. The moral atmosphere is polluted; domestic duties are neglected; personal honour is not held in sufficiently high estimation; in short, there must be a very general purification here before all the demands of the Liberals can be granted. On the other hand, the King being naturally liberal, will be most glad to meet their wishes, as far as he can do so, consistently with the public safety. At present, he does not seem inclined to thwart the Liberals. He lets them talk, and vote petitions, and will take his own time to grant their requests. I think liberty of the press—absolute liberty, at least—will for some time be refused; but I think the practical severity of the censorship will be relaxed, and the laws adjusted on the new basis. Also, the feudal burthens, already more nominal than real, will be done away with. But I do not think responsibility of Ministers will be conceded, because that would go to cripple the King's authority.

A ridiculous thing has occurred here. For some time past, the Countess Passenheim, the chief antagonist of Lola Montes, has appeared in the theatre, holding a large fan between her face and that of the newly-made Countess de Landsfeldt. This was an ambitious mode of expressing her disdain, for she was utterly unable to compete with the fair Spaniard in the management of her national weapon—the fan. Within the last day or two, the fan has disappeared! Gossip, which in this city busies itself with everything, from the King down to the lacquey, from the "Bavaria" down to Lola Montes' dog, has supplied many explanations of this portentous phenomenon—all different, and, no doubt, all equally untrue. Some say that the fair Countess of Passenheim has abandoned the objectionable standard of war, because the King could not make her father, Prince Wallenstein, Prime Minister, while this open insult to the "favourite" was continued; others, that she has abandoned it under threat of being caricatured; others, that her own good sense has induced her to give up so unlady-like a resentment; others, that she has actually sent an apology to the Countess de Landsfeldt for such a prolonged rudeness! But, whatever may be the cause, the Bavarian public have reason to be rejoiced at the result; for they now once more have the pleasure of beholding in the theatre one of the handsomest women in Munich; decidedly too beautiful to be shrouded by a fan as large as a palm branch.

The standard has, however, been again unfurled! It created as great a sensation as the movements of the Admiralty telegraph in time of war. Fancy the eyes and opera-glasses of a couple of thousand people all directed upon the mystic evolutions of one enormous dark green and particularly ungraceful fan! But, it should be added that the opposition Countess was not present. So, perhaps, the telegraph was worked only as a little salvo to the pride of the fair owner; and it may be that she is "letting it down gently." By the way, the piece performed was one that would tell in England. It is a translation from the Danish, and founded upon the tale of King René's blind daughter—a young lady of unparalleled beauty and accomplishments, who has been brought up to womanhood in ignorance that she wants the power of seeing. Some of the poetry is very fine, and the situations affecting. Miss Vandenhoff would perform the chief character to perfection. There is also a charming little singer here, Madame Dietz, a genuine Bavarian, formerly a peasant. Were she and a comic actor and singer, Herr Sigl, brought to London, merely to perform in one or two exquisite little domestic pieces in which national Bavarian airs are introduced (à la Tyrolienne), they would make a decided hit. Dietz is a good musician, with a powerful voice. When Jenny Lind was here, she invariably chose her to sing in those operas in which she performed.

THE REMAINS OF CHARLEMAGNE.—A letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, of the 28th ult., says:—"A discovery has just been made here of the highest interest, in a religious and historical point of view, viz., the remains of Charlemagne. It is known that in the year 1000, Otto III. caused the vault of the Emperor to be opened, and that Frederic I., Barbarossa, on the 29th of December, 1165, took up the bones of this great Prince after he had been placed among the number of the saints by Pope Pascal III. Frederic kept these mortal spoils in a chest. The vestments and insignia of the Emperor became the coronation robes and insignia of the Franco-Roman empire; and after, in 1792, Francis II. invested himself with them as King and Emperor elect, they were conveyed to Vienna, where they are still preserved. But the relics of Charlemagne were lost, except one arm, which was enshrined in a reliquary: and, although great pains were taken, they could never afterwards be found. A few days ago, however, the old chest was found in a place adjoining the sacristy, where it was left entirely abandoned in a dark closet. The discovery was made while two other beautilied bodies were being removed, in the presence of the Director of the Royal Museums."

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Newman Nogs."—There is one insurmountable objection to the change you contemplate, viz., that it would be almost tantamount to the annihilation (at least for instructive purposes) of all past literature on the game. The labours of Lopez, Salviz, Greco, Lolli, Ponciani, Philidor, and the masterly productions of modern times, would become comparatively valueless to the student by the admission of your principle. Besides, it appears to us that the discrepancy between the theory in question and the practice of the game may be obviated by finding a more logical and comprehensive definition of the term "check;" and with this view we should recommend you to forward a letter on the subject for publication to the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," where space can be afforded for the discussion.

"G. A. H."—Enigma 213 is that by Lewis; but we do not remember your having sent the correct solution.

"Rugbean."—1. It is allowable to Castle after your King has been checked, provided he has not been moved, and can do so without infringing any of the rules which govern the act of Castling. 2. A Pawn may be moved two squares at the first move, but is liable to be taken by the adversary.

"Red Rook."—The author of Enigma No. 211 wishes us to state that the slight error in this position arose from the Black Pawn being described at Q R 5th, whereas it should be at K R 5th.

"A Regular Subscriber."—The position you send is by M. D'Orville, and is solved thus:—1. P takes P (ch); 2. Q P one; 3. P to Q Kt 5th; 4. Q P one; 5. K to Q B 4th; 6. P takes P (ch mate). Black's moves are all forced.

"Ambulator."—Much too simple.

"D. C."—The solution of Enigma 199 is as follows:—1. K to Q Kt 7th; P takes P. 2. Kt takes P (ch); K to his 2nd (best). 3. B to Q 8th (ch); and mate next move. You are correct in your solution of Mr. Lewis's beautiful two-move Problem.

"H. B. B."—The confusion arose from your having placed two Black Queens on the board. In the second diagram, all is correct, but it is much too easy; which is also the fault of No. 3. The other two are ingenious, and shall appear.

"S. S. W."—1st. The King cannot, in Castling, take an adverse man. You will find an abstract of the information you desire in Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess," published by Parker, West Strand.

"Lover of the Game."—We cannot at all understand upon what grounds, moral, religious, or political, your opponents can take their stand. The practice of Chess is becoming more and more cultivated every year, and its advantages as a mental exercise, we thought, universally admitted. We have no list at hand of the various literary and scientific institutions of Great Britain where the Game is practised; but there are few, if any, we believe, in which it does not form an item in the routine of studies or amusements. Get the little work recommended above, to "S. S. W.," Franklin's "Morals of Chess;" and see the early Volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"C. E. R."—Received with thanks. The best shall have an early place. We should think the price charged you for Chess type the fair retail price. Of course, a considerable reduction is made to the trade.

"Sopraccilla."—You are mistaken both in Nos. 213 and 219. The former you appear to have set up wrongly.

"Bagshot."—Quite wrong. Look again.

Solutions by "G. A. H.," "Rugbean," "D. C.," "W. G. C.," "Stultus," "F. P.," "G. P.," "J. K.," "P. Simple," "F. R. S.," "M. P.," "N. W.," "W. M.," "F. S.," and "H. W.," are correct.

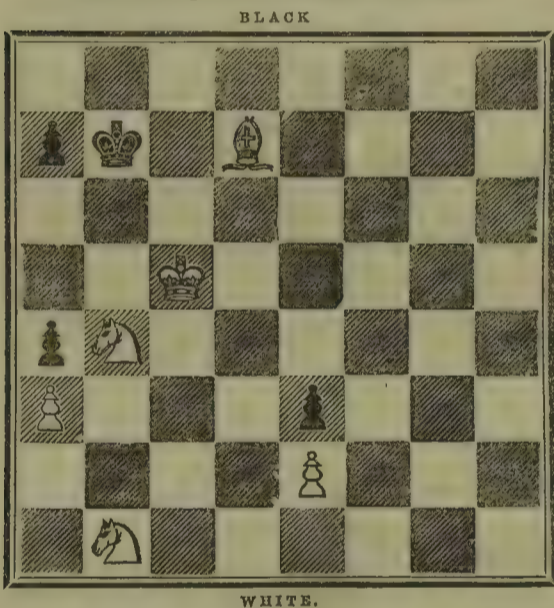
## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 197.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q B 5th (ch)	K to K 5th	4. R to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Q 3d
2. R to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q 4th	5. P takes P	
3. K to Q 3d	B takes K P (best)		Mate.

## PROBLEM, NO. 198.

By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

White moving first to checkmate in six moves.



## LIVELY SPECIMEN OF THE MUZIO GAMBIT, IN THE MATCH NOW PENDING BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND MR. —, OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Capt. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	14. Kt to Q 4th (c)	Q takes Q
2. K B P two	P takes P	15. Kt takes Kt (ch)	K to R sq
3. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt P two	16. Q B takes B (d)	Kt to K B 6th (ch) e
4. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt P one		
5. Castles	P takes Kt	17. K R takes Kt	Q takes Q R (ch)
6. Q takes P	Q to K B 3d	18. R interposes	Q takes R (ch)
7. Q P one (a)	K B to K R 3d	19. K takes Q	B to K 3d
8. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K 2d	20. Q B takes K R	R takes B
9. Q B to Q 2d	Q P one	21. Q Kt P one	Q B P one
10. Q R to K sq (b)	Castles	22. Q R P two	R to K sq
11. Kt to K 2d	Q Kt to B 3d	23. Kt to K B 5th	B takes Kt
12. Kt takes dble P	Q Kt to K 4th	24. P takes B	Q P one
13. Q to K Kt 3d (ch)	Q to K Kt 4th		And Black resigned.

(a) This is inferior to K P one. (See the "Chess Player's Handbook," p. 230.)  
 (b) Q Kt to Q 5th would have been better play, we think.  
 (c) The situation is somewhat remarkable. Black could have played his Kt to K Kt 6th with the same effect.  
 (d) The utility of this sacrifice of the Queen is not evident.  
 (e) Very well played. After this, Black has not a shadow of a chance.

## ANOTHER GAME IN THE SAME MATCH.

WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Capt. K.)	BLACK (Mr. —)
1. K P two	K P two	19. K to R sq	Q to Kt 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	20. Q Kt P one	Q R to Q B sq
3. K B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to B 3d	21. Q takes Q	Q B takes Q
4. Q to K 2d	K B to K 2d	22. K R to Q sq	Q B to Q B 3d
5. Q B P one	Q P one	23. Q B to Q R 3d	Q R to Q sq (c)
6. Q P two	Q B to Q 2d	24. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Kt to K 6th
7. Castles	Castles	25. K R to Q 2d	Kt takes K B P
8. K B takes Kt (a)	B takes B	26. Kt takes Kt	K R takes Kt
9. Q P one	B to Q 2d	27. Kt to K Kt 4th	K R to K R 4th
10. K R P one	K R P one	28. K to R 2d	K R to K B 4th
11. K Kt to R 2d	K Kt to R 2d	29. Q R to Q sq	K R P one
12. K B P two	K B P two	30. Kt to K 3d	K R to K B 3d
13. K B P one	K B P takes P	31. Kt to Q B 4th	K P one (d)
14. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	32. Kt takes Q P	K P one
15. K B P one	Q P one	33. K R to K 2d	K B takes Kt
16. Q Kt takes dble P	P takes P	34. B takes B	Q R takes B
17. P takes P	Kt takes P	35. R takes R	R takes R
18. Q to Q B 4th	Q to Q Kt 3d (ch)	36. R takes K P	R to Q 7th

(a) This was unwise, because it serves to relieve Black, in some degree, from the restraint of his position.  
 (b) Enabling him to bring his Queen to the rescue of the Kt, and thus maintain the Pawn he has gained.  
 (c) Kt to K 6th, we should have thought a strong move.  
 (d) Well played.

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 (b) Enabling him to bring his Queen to the rescue of the Kt, and thus maintain the Pawn he has gained.  
 (c) Kt to K 6th, we should have thought a strong move.  
 (d) Well played.

\*\* At the termination of the last sitting, the score of this interesting contest stood thus:—  
 CAPT. KENNEDY .. 4 | Mr. — .. 3 | DRAWN .. 0  
 The match is expected to be resumed at Brighton on the 6th inst.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 223.—By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K 2d	K at his 5th	Kt at Q R 4th	B at K Kt sq
Q at Q B 3d	Q at her 4th	P at K Kt 4th, K 3d,	Kt at Q Kt sq
B at Q Kt sq	R at Q sq	and Q B 2d	P at K 4th, and
B at K R 2d	R at Q R 8th		Q Kt 2d

White to play and Mate in three moves.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 2d	K at his 4th	P at K R 4th, K Kt	P at K R 4th, K
B at Q B sq	Q at Q B 2d	5th, and Q 3d	Kt 3d, K B 4th,
B at Q R 4th	B at K Kt 5th		K 3d, and Q 3d
Kt at K R 8th	B at Q B 4th		and 5th

White to play and Mate in five moves.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q sq	K at Q 6th	P at K 4th, Q B 3d	P at K 4th, Q B 3d
B at Q R 6th	R at Q Kt 4th	& 7th, and Q Kt 2d	
Kts at K Kt 4th, and	P at Q B 3d		
K 6th			

White to play and Mate in four moves.

## SUCCESS OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

In July, 1846, the Company despatched an expedition of thirteen persons, under the command of Dr. John Rae, from Fort Churchill, in Hudson's Bay, for the purpose of surveying the unexplored portion of the Arctic coast, at the north-eastern point of the American continent.

The expedition, which has just returned, has traced the coast all along from the Lord Mayor's Bay, of Sir J. Ross, to within a few miles of the Straits of the Fury and Hecla, proving thereby the correctness of Sir J. Ross's statement that Boothia Felix is a peninsula. From Dr. Rae's Report to the Company the following interesting details are gathered:—Having divided his men into watches, the doctor started from Churchill on the 5th of July, 1846, and reached the most southerly opening of Wager River on the 22nd, where they were detained all day by immense quantities of heavy ice driving in with the flood and out again with the ebb tide, which ran at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, forcing up the ice and grinding it against the rocks, causing a noise resembling thunder. On the 24th the party succeeded in making Repulse Bay, and cast anchor within eight miles of the head of the bay under shelter of a small island.

Here Dr. Rae found some Esquimaux Indians, with whom he quickly established friendly relations, and from a chart drawn by one of the party he inferred that the Arctic sea (named Akhoolie) to the west of Melville Peninsula, was not more than forty miles distant, in a N.N.W. direction, and that about thirty-five miles of the distance was occupied by deep lakes; so that they would have only five miles of land to drag their boat over; a mode of proceeding he had decided upon, even had the distance been much greater, in preference to going round by the Fury and Hecla Straits. Here he established a wintering party, and having unloaded the boats, and placed one of them, with the greater part of the cargo, in security, the other was hauled three miles up a rapid and narrow river, which flowed from one of the lakes they were to pass through. This work occupied them the whole of the 26th, as the current was very strong, and the channel so full of large boulder stones that the men were frequently up to the waist in ice-cold water whilst lifting or launching the boat over these impediments.

Their landing-place was found to be in latitude 66° 32' 1" North. The rate of the chronometer had become so irregular that it could not be depended upon for finding the longitude, and during the winter it stopped altogether.

Proceeding according to the course he had adopted, the party and their adventurous leader on the 3rd of August, at 11 o'clock A.M., rounded a high bluff cape, which they called after the lady of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is situated in latitude 67° 28' 00" North; longitude, by account, 87° 40' West.

Having succeeded, after surmounting many difficulties, in reaching Melville Peninsula, he was ultimately obliged to retreat from the numerous obstacles that rendered his progress impossible; he therefore paid a short visit to the wintering party at Repulse Bay, to ascertain how they were getting on. Ultimately, he found himself obliged to give up all hope of prosecuting the survey on that occasion. His reasons we give in his own words:—"My reasons for arriving at this conclusion I shall here briefly mention, as such a step may seem somewhat premature. I saw, from the state of the ice and the prevalence of northerly winds, that there was no likelihood of our completing the whole of the proposed survey this season; and, although part of the coast, either towards the Strait of the Fury and Hecla or towards Dease and Simpson's furthest, might be traced, yet to accomplish even this might detain us so long, that there would be no time to make the necessary preparations for wintering, and we should thus be under the necessity of returning to Churchill without accomplishing the object of the expedition, or, if we remained at Repulse Bay, run the risk of starving, for I could obtain no promise of supplies from the natives, and all the provisions that we carried with us amounted to not more than four months' expenditure, which was all that our boats could carry. We should have thus to depend almost altogether on our own exertions for the means of existence both in regard to food and fuel."

The party, therefore, commenced preparations for passing the winter, and on the 2nd of September their house was furnished. Its internal dimensions were 20 feet long by 14 feet broad; height in front, 7½ feet, sloping to 5½ at the back. The roof was formed of oil-cloths and mose skin coverings, the masts and oars of our boats serving as rafters. The door was made of parchment deer skins stretched over a frame of wood. It was named Fort Hope, and was situated in latitude 66° 32' 16" North, longitude (by a number of sets of lunar distances) 86° 55' 51" West. The variation of the compass on the 30th August, 1846, was 62° 50' 30" West; dip of the needle 88° 14'; and the mean time of 100 vertical vibrations in the line of declination 226.

On the 5th of April in the present year, Doctor Rae commenced his spring journeys in company with three men, the Esquimaux Ibit-Chuck and Oulibuck's son, as interpreter; and on the 15th, which was very stormy, with a temperature of 20° below zero, they arrived at the steep mud banks of a bay, called by their guide Ak-kul-gu-wiak. Its surface was marked with a number of high rocky islands, towards the highest of which (six or seven miles distant) they directed their course, and were, before sunset, comfortably housed under a snow roof. Early in the morning of the 17th, he set out in company with two of the men, for the purpose of following the coast to some point surveyed by Sir John Ross, as he felt confident that the veteran discoverer was correct in his opinion as to Boothia Felix being part of the American continent. They directed their course to the furthest visible land which bore N.W. (true).

Cape Berens (the point alluded to), is situated in latitude 69° 4' 12" North, and longitude 90° 35' West. It is formed entirely of granite partially covered with moss. Thirteen miles beyond this, they arrived at two narrow points in the small bay, between which they built their snow hut.

As they were now near the latitude and longitude of Lord Mayor's Bay of Sir John Ross, he struck across land nearly in a north direction, and, at noon, when passing over a considerable lake, the latitude 69° 26' 1" North was observed. Advancing three miles beyond this, he reached another lake.

A walk of twenty minutes brought him to an inlet not more than a quarter of a mile wide. This he traced to the westward for three miles, when his course was again obstructed by land. Ascending some high rocks, from which a good view could be obtained, he thought he could distinguish rough ice in the desired direction. With renewed hopes, he set out at a rapid pace, plunging among deep snow, scrambling over rocks and through rough ice, until he gained some rising ground close to the beach. From the spot where he now stood, as far as the eye could see, to the north-west, lay a large extent of ice-covered sea, studded with innumerable islands. Lord Mayor's Bay was before him, and the islands were those named by Sir John Ross, the Sons of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland.

The isthmus which connects the land to the northward with Boothia Felix is only one mile broad, and, judging by the number of stone marks set up on it, it appeared to him to be a favourite resort of the natives. Its latitude is 69° 31' North; longitude, by account, 91° 29' 30" West.

After taking possession of his discoveries with the usual formalities, the Doctor returned to his quarters on the island above mentioned, where, as they were all more or less affected with snow-blindness, and the dogs were still weak, they remained on the island, which he found to be situated in latitude 68° 53' 44" North; longitude, by account, 89° 56' 00" West. It is formed almost entirely of granite, and is upwards of 730 feet above the level of the sea. From the highest point of it, he obtained a fine view of the bay, and was thus saved the trouble of tracing its shores. It extends sixteen or eighteen miles to the southward, and contains a number of rocky islands, the highest of them being that on which they encamped.

The bay was named Pelly Bay, after the Governor of the Company; and the group of islands, Harrison Islands.

The party, on their return, traced the shores of the tracts across which they had made overland journeys when coming out. The country was low, flat, and very regular in outline. They arrived at Repulse Bay on the 5th of May, all safe and well, but as black as Negroes, from the combined effects of frost bites and oil smoke.

The Doctor subsequently traced the west shore of Melville Bay, and for that purpose started on the evening of the 13th of May.

The nature of the service, and the hardships to be endured on such expeditions, may be understood from the few short extracts from the Report, in reference to this last exploring visit:—"Our snow-house, on the 25th, was built in lat. 68° 43' N., long. 85° 4' W., near a small stream, frozen (like all others that we had passed) to the bottom. We had not yet obtained a drop of water of nature's thawing, and, fuel being rather a scarce article, we sometimes took small kettles of snow under the blanket with us, to thaw it with the heat of our bodies. Leaving two men to endeavour to fish and shoot, I went forward with the others, and crossed Garry Bay, passing inside a number of islets."

The party returned to their snow hut on the 25th, where, says the report—"The men we had left here were well, but very thin, as they had neither caught nor shot anything eatable, except two marmots. Had we been absent twelve hours more, they were to have cooked a piece of parchment skin for supper."

The whole party returned safe and well to York Factory, on the 6th of September last.

VOLUNTARY GAME REFORM.—The Duke of Marlborough has addressed a circular to his tenants giving them permission to destroy hares and rabbits on their farms by all possible means except the use of guns. He suggests greyhounds as the most desirable. In return he expects they will preserve the winged game, and advance no claims against him for any future injury to crops.

## OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR NOVEMBER.

A HORSE FOR SALE.—BY SAM SLICK.  
 He is great, that's a fact; a perfect case, I assure you. He can trot his mile in two minutes and thirty seconds, and no break, shuffle-rack, or pace, but a handsome round trot, with splendid knee action; got pawning the air like make-believe, nor pounding the road like breaking stones, but a sort of touch-me-light-and-go-easy style, like the beat of a gall's finger on the planny; and so gentle, a child can manage him. When you want him to go, take up the reins, and he's off like a fox; when you want him to stop, throw them down, and he'll stand all day. The way he makes the spokes fly round in a wheel, so that you can only see the rim, as if it was a hoop, is amazing. It frightened me at first, and I aint easy scared by a horse. He is a su-perior animal, beyond all doubt. I never was suited before in all my life, and I don't know as he aint spoilt me, so I never shall be suited agin. Sometimes I think I can't part with him any how, for I ought to sell him, as it is too much money for a poor man like me to have in a horse. You've heard tell of Heber of Windsor, haven't you? Well, he's crazy after him, and if he don't know a good one when he sees him, he does when he tries him, and that's more than most men do. I'd like you to have him, for you are a judge of a horse—perhaps the best in these parts (though I've seen the leak put into you, too, afore now). You will take good care of him, and I wouldn't like to see the critter knocked about like a corn. He will lead your tandem beautiful, and keep his traces up without doing the whole work and killing himself. A thread will guide him, and then he knows how to slack up a going-down hill, so as not to drag the wheeler off his legs. Oh! he's a doll! His sinews are all scorpion tails and whips, and he's muscle enough for two beasts of his size. You can't fault him in no particular, for he is perfect, head or neck, shoulder or girth, back or loins, stifle or hock, or chest and pastions; and, as for hoofs, they actly seem as if they was made a purpose for a trotter. In fact, you may say he's the greatest piece of stuff ever wrapped up in horse-hide.—Fraser's Magazine.

BRIGHTON AIR.  
 As the London season was drawing to a close, and as every civilized person had flown from the horrid dust of London to the refreshing breezes of the sea-side, Mamma was seized with her usual attack of low spirits, and I felt myself so weak and delicate, that we both agreed that nothing but two or three months at Brighton would restore our healths. So I used to tell Papa that it was positively frightful to see how Mamma was sinking every day for want of change of air, and that I shouldn't like to answer for the consequences if she remained much longer in London; and Mamma would in her turn declare that if she had to go down on her bended knees and borrow the money of a mere stranger, we must go out of town somewhere. She didn't speak for herself, though she felt that she was every day sinking more and more for want of a mouthful of fresh air, and, indeed, knew that each week she remained boxed up in town at that season was as good as ten long years off her life. But she could not, as a mother, stand still, and see that dear dear Charlotte growing as white as a plaster cast, under her very eyes, for the want of a few weeks' residence at some fashionable watering-place. And she could and would tell him this, that however clever he might think himself as a physician, still she, as a mother, knew much more of her darling's constitution than he possibly could. And the end of it all was, that if he couldn't afford the money for her to take me down to the sea-side, he would be obliged, before long, to afford the money for my funeral expenses, and that then—when it was too late—he'd have the happiness of knowing that he had been the murderer of his eldest and finest girl. As we neither of us ever ate anything at dinner with Papa, though we kept pressing each other to try as much as would lie on a sippet, and reminding one another that exhausted nature must give way, under the little nutriment we took, Papa at last gave us his consent, and a cheque to go down to Brighton.—Whom to Marry and How to Get Married.

ALBERT THORVALDSEN.—BY H. C. ANDERSEN.  
 This man's prosperous life, this triumphal procession, can be painted with words as well as with colours. If we should give a vignette, heralding the whole, we would then trace three large fields, and in the uppermost draw a thick, well-grown, Danish beech-forest, where the King stands before the altar of unhewn stones, his hair girt round with a thick golden ring, and himself surrounded by a circle of priests. This is Denmark's King, Harald Hildetand. His eye sparkles, his head is proudly raised; what have the great gods promised him? That one of his race shall, in future ages, extend his sceptre from the North Cape to the southernmost point of Europe; far towards the east and west his name is written in the book of nations. We will draw the next field in the heraldic vignette:—centuries have passed away; it is in our times. A poor boy, with a little red cap on his flaxen head, is seen carrying an earthen jar, suspended by a pack-thread, through one of the narrow streets of Copenhagen; he is taking food to his father, who works in the dockyard as a carver of figure-heads for vessels. Look well at this child; he is the youngest of King Harald Hildetand's race, and through him the prophecy shall be fulfilled,—but how? We will sketch the third field: the boy has become a man, and his flaxen hair white; but it hangs in rich folds over his herculean shoulders. Round about are seen splendid marble figures,—Jason with the golden fleece, the Graces, the holy Apostles. This is the artist-king we see, the descendant of Harald Hildetand, the poor boy who now, as a man, extends his sceptre over Europe's lands in the kingdom of genius: it is Albert Thorvaldsen.—(From a charming Biographical Sketch in Bentley's Miscellany; an admirable relief to the witless vapidity of the majority of the other pieces in this Number.)

TRAVELLING DISGUISES.  
 "You may meet your dearest friend in an Alpine party, and not recognize him. The lawyer exchanges his wig and gown for a straw hat and a blouse. The doctor arrays himself as a chamois-hunter, and tries to look as if he only killed game. That personage who is so very like a bandit on the Rhigi, is not very remote from one in London either, for he is an attorney in Sergeant's Inn. That desperate-looking Whiskerandos, in a French casquette and Russia-duck, is a quiet curate when he is at home in Essex. But who, in the name of all that is marvellous, is that romantic figure, with a conical beaver, pistols in his belt, brandishing his pole like a battle-axe, now and then winding his horn like a mountain-chief, and brown and bearded as a field of ripe wheat? Can it be William Tell?—can it be Werner Stauffacher, or one of the immortal three of Grütli? No! by all that is outrageous, I know him now. It is Mr. Thomas Perkins of Aldermanbury!—Dublin University Magazine.

AN ARTIST'S PAINTING-ROOM.  
 It was a large uncarpeted apartment, lighted by one out of three windows, and that was half-closed by a shutter, the others being entirely obscured. There did not appear to have been a broom in it for many years, and, indeed, it was awful to speculate upon the amount of damage that would have attended the introduction of one; for every available corner was occupied by a plaster cast, or a small bottle of something, the contents of which nobody could form a further idea of than that it would make a terrible mess if knocked over. The plaster casts were all fragments—large hands, tremendous toes, agonised heads, expressing such screaming pain that you winced to look at them; and decapitated and dismembered trunks, hoisted up on shelves and brackets in most helpless state, all, more or less, smoked and grubby. Then there were mysterious sketches and pictures—the most valuable of which were altogether invisible, appearing to have been painted with pitch and red ochre in the literally dark ages; and by the side of these were, here and there, beaming female faces of the present day which were very little prized, since only the disciples of low art cared to produce natural and pleasing objects. And there were quantities of ladies and gentlemen upon unframed canvases leaning against one another, like slates for roofing; whilst over everything hung an atmosphere of dust and varnish, with a suspicion of tobacco, so thick that, whenever the sunbeams got by chance into the room, they floated upon it at their ease, coming out remarkably strong with such a good medium for display.—Christopher Tadpole.

APPALLING INCIDENT.  
 The lobsters exposed on the marble slab at an oyster shop in the Strand, were observed the other day to weep copiously and wring their claws when a passing organ played "By the Sad Sea Waves."—The Man in the Moon.

"CHICKEN." AFTER HIS DEFEAT.  
 This gentleman awakened in Miss Nipper some considerable astonishment; for, having been defeated by the Larkey Boy, his visage was in a state of such great dilapidation, as to be hardly presentable in society with comfort to the beholders. The Chicken himself attributed this punishment to his having had the misfortune to get into Chancery early in the proceedings, when he was severely flogged by the Larkey one, and heavily grassed. But it appeared from the published records of that great contest that the Larkey Boy had had it all his own way from the beginning, and that the Chicken had been tapped, and bunged, and had received pepper, and had been made groggy, and had come up piping, and had endured a complication of similar strange inconveniences, until he had been gone into and finished.—Domby and Son.

THE COMMONWEALTH.  
 The old constitutional principle, that too many cooks spoil the broth, having been rapidly exemplified, it was declared expedient to have "a commonwealth in a single person," or, in other words, to have a King with a democratic name, which is the invariable result of the policy of red-hot republicans. Cromwell was, of course, the unit who had put himself down as A. I. for the new office, and he succeeded in choosing or getting himself chosen by the title of Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Thus, though the people had cut off the head of a real King, another head grew in its place, for Government is like the hydra, which must have a head, however often the process of decapitation may be carried into execution. The brewer had, in fact, mashed up the constitution as completely as if he had used one of his own mash-tubs for the purpose, and his upstart insolence reached such a point, that the now well-known expression, "He doesn't think small beer of himself," was first applied in reference to this dealer in ale and stout, who, it was clumsily observed, had "gone the entire" in his great audacity.—Comic History of England.

HOW TO LIVE WELL ON NOTHING A YEAR.  
 Rawdon and his wife generously gave their patronage to all such of Miss Crawley's tradesmen and purveyors as chose to serve them. Some were willing enough, especially the poor ones. It was wonderful to see the pertinacity with which the washerwoman from Tooting brought the cart every Saturday, and her bills week after week. Mr. Haggles himself had to supply the green-groceries. The bill for servants' porter at the Fortune of War public house is a curiosity in the chronicles of beer. Every servant, also, was owed the greater part of his wages, and thus kept up perforce an interest in the house. Nobody, in fact, was paid. Not the blacksmith who opened the lock; nor the glazier who mended the pane; nor the jobber who let the carriage; nor the groom who drove it; nor the butcher who provided the leg of mutton; nor the coals which roasted it; nor the cook who baked it; nor the servants who eat it: and this, I am given to understand, is not unfrequently the way in which people live elegantly on nothing a year.—(From Vanity Fair, one of its raciest Numbers.)



MEET OF HER MAJESTY'S BUCKHOUNDS, AT SALT-HILL.

## HER MAJESTY'S BUCKHOUNDS.

On Monday, the first public meet this season with the Royal Buckhounds took place at Salt Hill. The field consisted of upwards of five hundred well-mounted horsemen; in addition to whom there was an immense number of persons to witness the turn-out of the deer, which took place at Two-mile Brook, between Slough and Maidenhead. It was expected by many that the Prince Consort would have honoured the first meet with his presence. Lord Granville, the Master of the Buckhounds, accompanied by Lord Rivers, arrived at Salt-Hill just after the uncaring of the stag, which had been for some time delayed in consequence of the absence of his Lordship.

The celebrated stag, Rory O'More, which had been selected for the opening day's sport, took away in beautiful style to Burnham Beeches, doubling round to Maidenhead thicket, and thence right away across the country, through Bisham and Little Marlow, crossing the Thames to Great Marlow; and was taken, after a long run of upwards of three hours, in a piece of water on the estate of Sir George Nugent, within a short distance of the town. There were several checks during the run, in consequence of the extreme dryness of the ground causing the scent to lie badly. Not more than a dozen, including Captain Seymour and a party of Polish gentlemen, Mr. Oliver, with the Royal huntsman and whippers-in, were up at the finish.

## NOTTINGHAM NEW GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

The ceremony of laying the "First Stone" of this Edifice was fixed for eleven o'clock on Thursday, the 14th ult., when the Right Worshipful the Mayor, the Sheriff, the Town Council, and many other gentlemen of the borough, preceded by the "Mayor's Sergeant" (in his purple gown, richly trimmed with gold lace), carrying the gold mace; the two Bailiffs, in their scarlet coats, carrying silver maces; and the Pindars, in their livery of "Lincoln green;" left the Exchange, and proceeded along the Market-place, down Wheeler-gate, and partly along Albert-street, to the site of the new building.

A bottle, hermetically sealed, was deposited in a cavity at the west end of the Stone, containing specimens of silk hose, lace, gloves, and cotton hose, and bobbin-net, all of Nottingham manufacture; also, coins of the present reign; a plan of the town of Nottingham; and of the immediate locality of the proposed building.

On the east end of the Stone a brass plate was fixed, bearing this inscription:—This Corner Stone of the New General Post-Office, erected on part of the Bridge Estate of the Corporation of Nottingham, was laid by

WILLIAM CRIPPS, Esquire, Mayor,  
on Thursday, the 14th day of October, 1847.

John Hill, Merchant, Chairman.  
James Tomlinson, Gentleman.  
Alderman Thomas Carver, Merchant.  
William Taylor, Merchant.  
John Galloway, Merchant.  
Charles Heck, Merchant.  
Samuel Parsons, Gentleman.

}  
Bridge  
Committee.

This "Corner Stone," which weighed about one ton, was then elevated by a pulley, when the Mayor, with an elegant silver trowel, assisted in spreading the mortar on the foundation, preparatory for its reception.

The Stone having been lowered into its destined bed, the Mayor next applied the plumb rule, the square, and the level, all of which were made of polished mahogany, for the occasion, and then, with a mallet of like material, he gave to the Stone three blows on its upper surface.

His Worship having removed his hat, and stepping to a more elevated platform, addressed the assembled multitude as follows:—"Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it. Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." The Mayor then stated that the last occasion on which the municipal authorities of the town, in their corporate capacity, met for an object similar to the present, was in 1781, when they assembled to lay the foundation stone of the General Hospital.

The Mayor next read a variety of interesting statistics of the Nottingham Post-Office, with which he had been furnished by the Surveyor. Thus, it was stated that, "for many years up to 1831, the room in which the entire business of the Establishment was conducted was about 600 or 700 cubic feet of space; whilst the proposed Building will contain 16,184 cubic feet. Some fifty years ago, the London mail departed daily, at six o'clock P.M., and reached Nottingham on the following day at the like hour; but letters were not delivered until the next morning, unless called for. The Post-Office time in 1835 was—from London to Nottingham, 13h. 21m.; in 1847 it is 7h. 20m."

There has also been very nearly a fourfold increase in the number of Money Orders issued in five years. "The number of letters delivered in Nottingham and its neighbourhood during the year 1845 was 1,238,692; the number for the present year, assuming the past nine months to afford pretty correct data, will be 1,589,212."

The Mayor then, in an impressive address, made a well-timed reference to the beneficial results of this postal extension, and concluded with a devout hope for returning prosperity to our manufactures and commerce.

Nine good hearty cheers and "one more" were then given, and a lively peal burst forth from the bells of St. Peter's Church.

Within the inclosure a large assemblage of ladies were accommodated on benches, their presence adding considerable interest to the ceremony. A vast number of persons were also assembled to witness the ceremony without the inclosure. Albert-street was completely filled, to the interruption of public traffic; and the south side of St. Peter's churchyard was lined with spectators. The

Architect of the new edifice is Mr. H. M. Wood, the Corporation Surveyor; and the builders are Messrs. Walker.

Within the substructure of the proposed building are the kitchen, scullery, and other domestic offices of the Postmaster, whilst the ground-floor story is entirely appropriated to the official business of this establishment. To the north will be a portico, after the Temple of Theseus, at Athens, into which three windows will open: here will be the receiving-boxes, &c.

Under an adjacent piazza, and immediately eastward, opening into St. Peter's Gate, will be the entrances to the private dwelling of the Postmaster, and also to the Post Office, wherein the bags will be received from, and despatched by, the respective mails.

To the west, and fronting Albert-street, will be the boxes or receiving pre-paid letters; thus separating, as far as practicable, the several inlets and issues of busy correspondence passing through this establishment.

The ground story exteriorly will be of rusticated Mansfield freestone, surmounted by a continuous cornice with that of the portico.

The next story will be used as the family living rooms of the Postmaster; whilst the attic or upper story will be altogether a dormitory.

These upper stories will be of brick, covered with Roman cement, and pro-

tected by rusticated stone quoins, except that the pedimented window over the portico will be of like cleansed Mansfield stone. The proportions of this window are taken from the little temple on the Ilyssus.

LOSS OF THE DUBLIN STEAMER, "TRIBUNE."—The loss of this vessel on Wednesday morning se'nnight, on the coast of Wexford, was reported at Lloyd's on Saturday last. The *Tribune*, which was rigged as a three-masted steam-sloop, was worked on the screw propeller principle, her tonnage being between 200 and 300 tons. She sailed from the river on Friday week, with a heavy and valuable cargo, but fortunately without any passengers. Twelve hours after, she encountered most fearful weather, the wind blowing tremendously from the N.W., during the three succeeding days. Though greatly damaged and knocked about by the heavy seas she shipped, she braved it out, and was running along the coast of Ireland, when, about three o'clock in the morning, in rounding Carusora Point, ten miles southward of Wexford, she ran ashore with great force near a place called Cumshane, where in less than an hour she went to pieces. The crew were saved. It is feared the amount of the insurance will not cover the entire loss, viz., £10,000.



NEW GENERAL POST-OFFICE AT NOTTINGHAM.

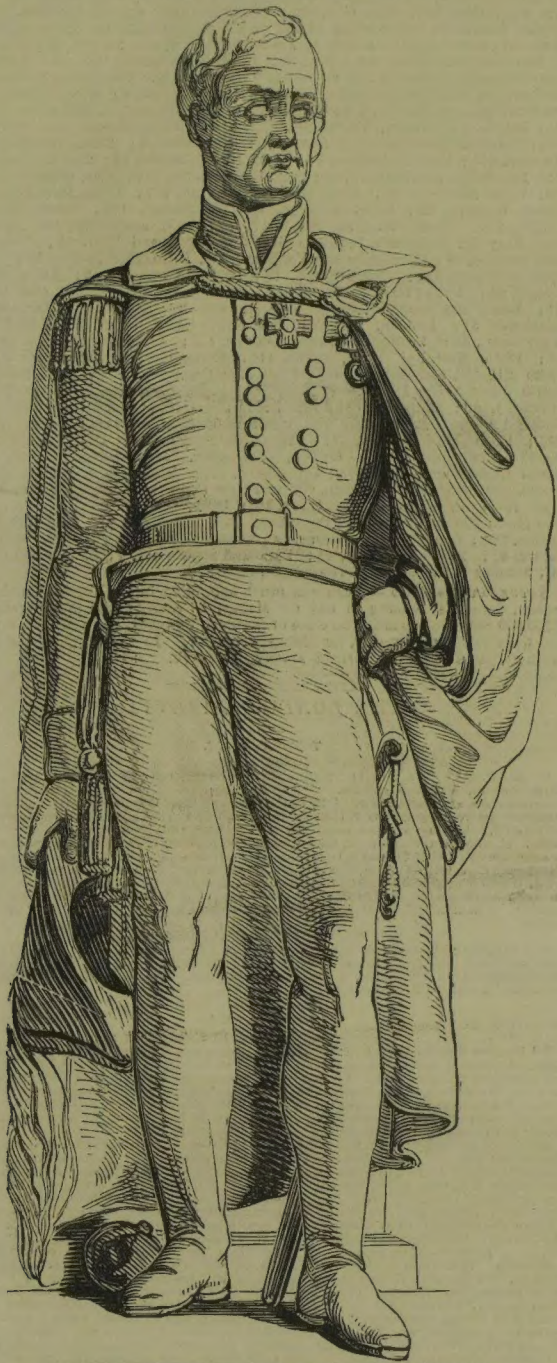
## NEW STATUE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

A FINE marble Statue, from the chisel of Mr. Behnes, has just been erected in the south transept of St. Paul's Cathedral, not far from the monument to Lord Howe.

The new Statue is the *vera effigies* of Major-General Sir John Thomas Jones, R.E., a distinguished officer in the Peninsular war, and known to civilians, as well as military men, by his valuable "Journal of the Sieges in Spain, 1811—13."

The Statue will add to the fame of Mr. Behnes, the sculptor: there is an intellectual vigour in the head; the attitude is easy, and not ungraceful; and the minor points of costume have been attended to.

The pedestal is to bear the following inscription:—



MARBLE STATUE OF SIR JOHN JONES IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Statue  
of the late  
Major-General Sir JOHN THOMAS JONES, Bart., K.C.B.  
erected  
by his brother Officers of the Royal Engineers,  
in testimony  
of their sense of his high professional attainments,  
and of his important military services.  
His honourable career  
extended from  
A.D. 1797 to A.D. 1843.

## HARTLEPOOL LIGHTHOUSE.

THIS new Light, at Hartlepool, Durham, was first exhibited about a month since. It occupies a prominent position upon the eastern extremity of the peninsula, jutting out into the sea, a few miles from the Tees' mouth, and upon which is built the town of Hartlepool.

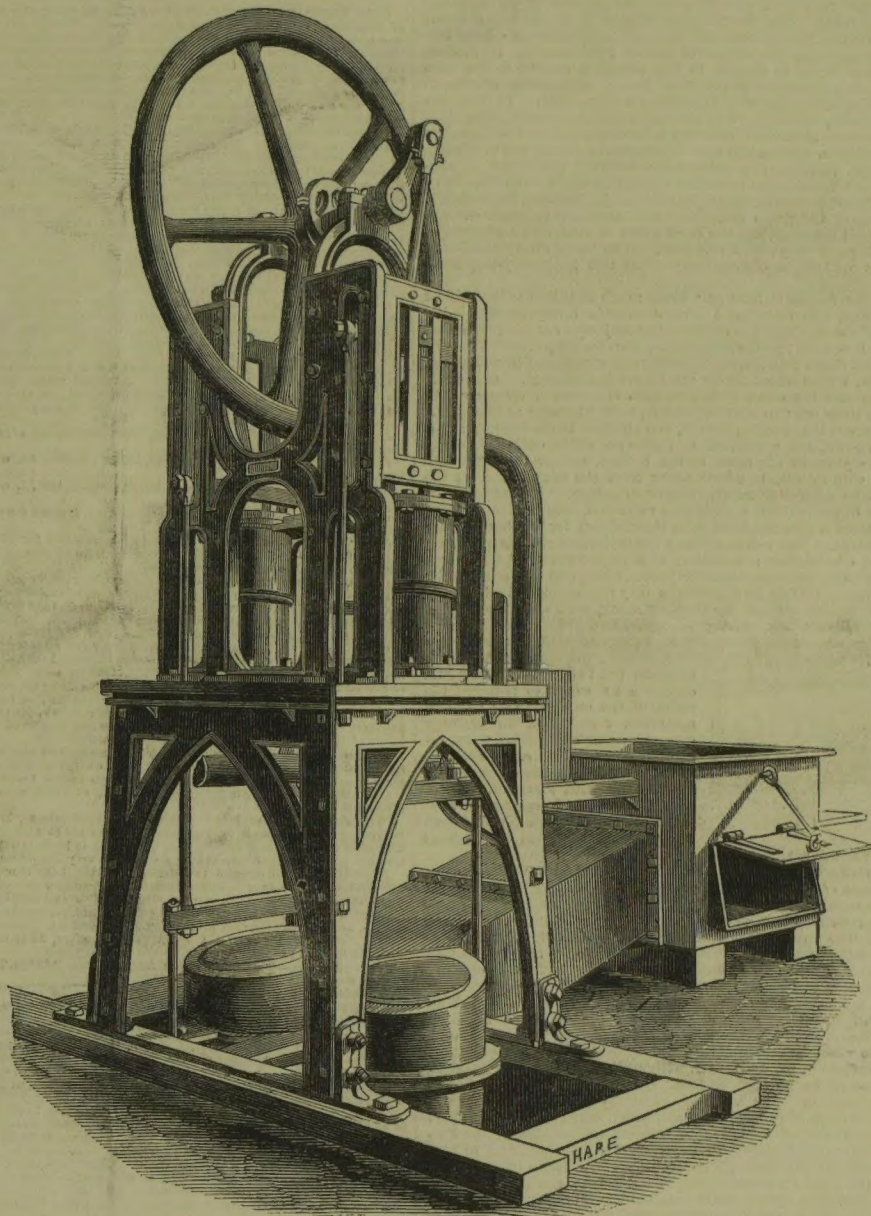
The Lighthouse is a handsome structure of white freestone—the building itself being fifty feet in height; but, owing to the additional height of the cliff, the Light is exhibited at an elevation of nearly eighty-five feet above high-water mark. On the eastern side of the building is placed a balcony, supporting a lantern, from which a small red light is exhibited, to indicate that state of the tide which will admit of the entrance of ships into the harbour; the corresponding signal in the day-time being a red ball hoisted to the top of the flag-staff. The Lighthouse is furnished with an anemometer and tidal gauge; and its appointments are altogether of the most complete description. It is chiefly, however, with regard to the system adopted in the lighting arrangements that novelty presents itself.

The main object in the instance of a light placed as a beacon to warn mariners of their proximity to a dangerous coast, is to obtain the greatest possible intensity and amount of penetrating power. A naked or simple light is, therefore, seldom, if ever, employed; but whether it proceed from the combustion of oil or gas, it is equally necessary that it should be combined with some arrangement of optical apparatus, in order that the rays emitted may be collected, and projected in such a direction as to render them available to the object in view. The apparatus employed in light-houses is of two descriptions, Catoptric and Dioptric. In the former, the rays are received upon a surface of highly polished metal, from which they are reflected; the parabolic curve is generally adopted for such reflectors; and, as the light is placed at the focus of the parabola, the rays are projected in a parallel sense, and render the form of a cylinder of intense light, the diameter of the cylinder depending upon the size of the reflector employed. In the Dioptric system, the rays are transmitted through an arrangement of lenses and glass zones, by the refractive power of which they are projected parallel with respect to their vertical sense; but diverging horizontally, so that, instead of the luminous cylinder obtained by means of the parabolic reflector, an illuminated zone or belt of light is produced. In the Hartlepool Lighthouse, both these systems have, to a certain extent, been adopted, and the illuminative medium is gas. The optical apparatus embraces three-fourths of the circumference of the circle which encloses the light, and the whole of the rays emanating from that part of the light opposed to the optical arrangement are reflected or refracted (as the case may be), so that they are projected from the Lighthouse in such a direction as to be visible from the surface of the ocean.

The application of gas to the illumination of Lighthouses has always been regarded as an important and desirable step. Mr. Stevenson, in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, remarked that "the great desideratum with respect to the lighting of Lighthouses, was a gas-burner of large size, and that it was in that direction that improvement was to be sought." Hitherto, however, no gas-burner has been constructed, capable of furnishing the necessary amount of light, combined with the steadiness, intensity, and solidity of flame requisite to render its application advantageous as a substitute for the oil lamp.

As a means of illumination, gas possesses numerous advantages over oil; and under no circumstances are those advantages more strongly displayed than in the case of a Lighthouse, where simplicity in the machinery, facility of management, and certainty of effect, are objects of the greatest importance.

The gas-burner employed in the present instance, appears to supply that which has so long been wanting: it is constructed on the most philosophical principle,



WALKER'S PATENT HYDRAULIC ENGINE.

its chief peculiarity lying in the method employed to supply the air necessary to the perfect combustion of the gas. This supply is not only regulated with great exactness, but all the parts by which the air passes are placed on such angles that the impinging air is reflected and forced directly into the flame at the precise point in which it will conduce most powerfully to support the combustion. At the same time, the requisite quantity only is admitted; and therefore the flame is perfectly steady, and not, as it is technically termed, distressed and driven into spires by too powerful and rapid a current of air. The inverted cone placed in the centre, is hollow; and the air which is admitted by the tube which supports it, issues into the flame by a row of holes placed round the periphery of its base. By these contrivances, the burner is made to produce a rich opaque mass of flame, affording a powerful and steady light; and, when placed in the centre of the optical arrangement of lenses, lenticular zones, and mirrors, an immense amount of intense light is spread over the horizon.

In the instance now before us, the capability of gas to produce a light suffi-

ciently powerful, was satisfactorily proved; for, in some cases, it was distinctly seen on board ships at least eighteen miles distant from the coast; the gas, on this occasion, was used in its ordinary condition; but, in future, it is proposed to naphthalise the gas, and, in that case, the power of the light will be increased by at least twenty per cent.

The Lighthouse was built and the optical apparatus planned by Mr. Stephen Robinson, Civil Engineer, Hartlepool. The burner is that patented by Messrs. McNeill and Co., 60, St. Martin's-lane, who fitted up those employed in the Lighthouse, and all the arrangements for lighting with gas.

## WALKER'S PATENT HYDRAULIC ENGINE.

THE art of raising water is of very high antiquity. From the days of Archimedes of Syracuse, a great amount of talent has been directed to this object, and an incredible number of machines have been devised for this purpose; many of them



HARTLEPOOL LIGHTHOUSE.

displaying much ingenuity, and possessing great practical usefulness. A much larger number, however, have been so fallacious in their results and impracticable in execution, that they have merely served the purpose of philosophical toys on the lecture-table. The limited ingenuity of man can never create power, but the economical development and judicious application of power furnishes fruitful employment for the highest of human intelligences. In modern times the discovery of Watt, as applied to the pumping engines of the deep mines in Cornwall, constitutes one of the most perfect applications of natural laws and mechanical combinations with which we are acquainted. In these engines, the power, velocity, and load, are so accurately adjusted to each other, that little or none of the power is wasted; and this is accomplished by the expansive property of steam acting in conjunction with the masses of matter put in motion. For deep well pumps, perhaps, this principle of working will never be surpassed; but there are numberless occasions where it is desirable to raise large quantities of water to comparatively small heights, as, for instance, for draining, irrigating, &c. Indeed, the great attention which landed proprietors are now giving to the subjects of draining, and the large tracts of land which at present lie waste and uncultivated for want of drainage, call for such an application of engineering skill as will most economically effect this nationally-important object.

Mr. John Walker has for some time past given much attention to the subject of practical Hydraulics, and introduced several notable improvements. His "Hydraulic Engine," for which he has obtained Her Majesty's Letters Patent, accomplishes for short lifts what the Cornish engine does for deep ones. The perspective representation shows this Engine to consist of a strong cast-iron framing, about four feet square, within which all the machinery is contained. On a table at the upper part there are two steam-cylinders, each 11 inches in diameter, and immediately beneath them are two water-cylinders, each 24 inches in diameter.

From cross-heads above the steam-cylinders, and attached to the steam-pistons, connecting rods pass down, and are bolted to platforms which carry the water-pistons. The water-cylinders are open at the bottom, and are immersed in a cast-iron well, fitted with sluices, to admit water from the drains or from the river, so as to be equally applicable for draining or irrigating. The water-cylinders terminate at the upper part in a capacious valve-box, communicating with the delivery-main, which is also furnished with sluice-doors for discharging the water inland or outwards. The valves in the water-cylinders and pistons are of a novel and excellent construction; consisting of a large number of rolled iron tubes, which lie in circular seatings across the piston, rising and falling in guides which limit their motion. By this arrangement a very free passage is afforded to the water, and the valve acts without the slightest shock, even when the engine is working at a high velocity.

The steam-cylinders are single acting, steam being admitted alternately between them, by a slide valve worked by an eccentric in the crank shaft, which connects the two steam pistons and carries a fly wheel to regulate the action of the engine. Two of these machines, constructed for draining estates in the West Indies, were recently erected and tested at Mr. Walker's premises in the Wharf-road, City-road. With steam of 35 lbs. upon the inch, and making 70 revolutions per minute, the piston stroke being 2 feet, they lifted 6000 gallons of water 8 feet high per minute.

As these engines throw up the water—not lift it—the ordinary mode of computing the performance of the engine (its capacity multiplied by its velocity) is inapplicable. At the speed stated, that mode of calculating gave less than half the quantity actually raised, and, at an increased speed, the disproportion would be even still greater. The superiority of Mr. Walker's engine over the ordinary pump has been most satisfactorily established in the presence of Sir Francis Collier and Capt. Dennison, at Woolwich Dockyard, where the large caisson was formerly emptied by a pair of very excellent 10-inch pumps, fitted up in the best manner by Sir John Rennie's firm. With these pumps it took 30 men (working in gangs of 15, and relieving every 15 minutes) three hours and a-half to empty the caisson. With one of Mr. Walker's engines, 14 men (working in gangs of 7, and relieving every 15 minutes) emptied the caisson in one hour and a quarter, and have, on recent occasions, done it in less, without being fatigued. Mr. Walker has supplied one of his engines for the Dockyard at Malta, and has just completed another for Portsmouth. The Board of Admiralty are about to adopt this important invention in ships of the largest class, which may thus be kept afloat when other appliances would fail. Mr. Walker has erected engines for the Parliamentary Commissioners for draining in Somersetshire, Norfolk, and in Lincolnshire. At the estate of Mr. Boulton, Runham, Norfolk, a large tract of land has this year grown the finest corn, which has been hitherto uncultivated, from the impossibility of draining it by the means heretofore employed.

The proprietors of estates in the West Indies have watched the completion of these machines with much anxiety, and they are satisfied that Mr. Walker's engines will entirely avert the only two evils of any magnitude they have now to contend with—viz., alternate floods and drought.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

I steer against their motions, nor am I  
Borne back by all the currents of the sky. ADDISON.

Only on Monday last—and in the dreary month of November—did the Olympian year 1847, surrender its existence; a gallant struggle under many a heavy blow and great discouragement. The annals of the turf furnish no parallel occasion of generous efforts on the part of its patrons and evil requital on the part of its professors. The former supplied us with seven months of the most brilliant sport within memory—or record; the latter with more covert chicanery and overt robbery, than had before distinguished a like portion of time.

As one of our National Sports, we have always given racing an honest and earnest advocacy: as one of the national vices we shall never cease to denounce it, or those engaged in making it, pander to dangerous and disreputable tastes. As it now exists, the Ring is the most reckless and gigantic gambling institution ever organised. The virtuous indignation people lift up their eyes and lungs against the iniquities of Aix or Baden-Baden, but what is the play at a German watering-place compared with the investments at Epsom or Doncaster, or all the "loading" and "cogging" ever dreamt of in a "hell," to the "nobbling" and "housing" of a race course. We say nothing of the levitating—because it is cakes and ale to us, when some Mr. O'Connell-remember to forget to pay before he removes—(with a fat annuity)—to the French capital; but *rouge et noir* is by so much more honourable than "the odds," that it places a tangible stake before you—if you can get it—whereas, in wagering upon a horse race, one man gages his word, whose intrinsic value would be estimated at a premium thus, "0," against another man's honour, which he values far more than his twenty thousand Consols, and the half of a county—that constitute his real and personal estate. Fair play, my Lords and Commons—fair play: restore *roulette* and *rowley-powley* to the Surrey hills, and the *Knave's-nire* flats; or enact that, in future, it shall not be competent for any "leg" to walk off with another man's substance.

Imagine three hours with the Royal Stag-hounds on Monday, with the thermometer at 70 or 80, and a horse that was then and there taking his first gallop: imagine the scene—it won't bear description. Hunting will begin to be pastime presently: *c'est le premier pas qui coûte*: condition costs time.

As we premised last week, on Thursday the regular monthly meeting of the Royal Thames Yacht Club was held. A great deal of interest attached to the occasion; for, somehow or other, the case of smuggling charged against one of its members had been made the apple of discord constantly since the evening of its first discussion. It had, in fact, assumed the character of a party question—and it became manifest that the sooner it was put at rest the better for the tranquillity of the Club. After a very social dinner, which was attended by the noble Commodore, the Vice-Commodore, and many of the most influential members, one of the most crowded meetings of the season took place, Lord Alfred Paget in the chair. The routine business being disposed of, the question of the night—touching the charges of smuggling against the *Duc de Stackpole*—was gone into. A discursive argument ensued; one member holding this opinion, and another advocating that view. In the end, a resolution, put by the Chairman, was carried *nem. con.*, to the effect that the Club would visit with its severest censure any member convicted of a fraud against the Revenue Laws; but that it would hold every man innocent until he was proved guilty. A gentleman, on the part of the *Duc de Stackpole*, stated that he was authorised by that nobleman to withdraw his letter, desiring his name to be erased from the list of members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, but that request for the present lies over.

It is earnestly to be hoped, for the character and interests of that great metropolitan society, that this important inquiry may be discreetly and impartially treated. Let the members be assured that the public eye is on their proceedings—and that public right must be done—or very evil consequences will follow.

## TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Many of the subscribers were on furlough at Worcester, and the few who were present were more intent on settling their Newmarket accounts than on future events. Money was very scarce, and much angry feeling was excited by the neglect of the absentees to depute "paying and receiving" to other parties.

WORCESTER STEEPLE CHASE.		
6 to 1 agst Sabine	8 to 1 agst St. Ruth (t)	15 to 1 agst Standard Guard
DREBY.		
10 to 1 agst Glendower	20 to 1 agst Spring Jack	30 to 1 agst Corvus
11 to 1 — Surplice	25 to 1 — Nil Desperandum	40 to 1 — Edie Ochiltree
20 to 1 — The Stinger (t)	30 to 1 — Secastris (t)	66 to 1 — Sir Absolute

MR. BROOKE, the RAJAH of SARAWAK.—At a Court of Common Council, held on Friday (29th), the freedom of the City was presented to Mr. Brooke, in a gold box, value fifty guineas. The Chamberlain, in a complimentary speech, recapitulated the services Mr. Brooke had rendered to the cause of civilization and humanity in the island of Borneo, and referred to the present event as the renewal of a union that formerly existed between the family from which Mr. Brooke is descended and the City; an ancestor of Mr. Brooke's filled the office of Lord Mayor in the reign of King Charles the Second. Mr. Brooke, in his reply, hoped that the suppression of piracy in the Indian seas would in future allow a small boat to go in safety from one end of them to the other.

COAST GUARD.—By a late regulation of the Treasury, Masters in the Royal navy, when appointed chief officers in the Coast Guard, will be placed on the same footing with regard to pay and allowances as Lieutenants holding the same situation—namely, a stated salary per annum, and 4s. per diem, with compensation for loss of half-pay.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—We have again to report the arrival of a very limited supply of English wheat for our market since Monday. To-day the show of samples of that grain was unusually small, owing to which, and the increased attendance of buyers, the demand was firm, and, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of quite 1s. per quarter. With foreign wheat we were fairly supplied, nevertheless the trade was steady, at 1s. per quarter more money for selected qualities, the value of other kinds being well supported. The sale for barley and malt—the supplies of which were small—was heavy, at barely late rates. There was an improved demand for oats, at very full prices. All other articles of grain, as well as flour, were quite as dear.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2930; barley, 1810; oats, 960 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2900. Foreign: wheat, 6980; barley, —; oats, 1840. Flour, 1540 sacks and 4020 barrels; malt, 970 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s to 53s; ditto, white, 55s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 49s; ditto, white, 50s to 57s; rye, 32s to 35s; grinding barley, 25s to 30s; distilling, 25s to 30s; malt, 32s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 62s to 65s; brown ditto, 60s to 63s; Kingston and Ware, 63s to 64s; Chevalier, 65s to 66s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; pot, 27s to 28s; young, 28s to 29s; black, 18s to 22s; 20s, 22s, 24s, 26s, 28s to 27s; tick beans, new, 37s to 40s; ditto, old, 41s to 46s; grey peas, 44s to 47s; mangle, 45s to 47s; white, 45s to 48s; boliers, 49s to 53s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 35s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 40s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 23s to 25s; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds we have to report a very inactive demand, at barely stationary prices. Cakes move off steadily, at full currencies.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 63s. Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 60s. Hempseed, 55s to 58s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 9s; white ditto, 7s to 7d. Tares, 7s 3d to 7s 9d per bushel. English Rape (new), 2300 to 2400, per last of 10 to 15 cwt. English, 51s 6d to 51s 10s; ditto, foreign, 50s to 51s 6d per 1000; Rape-seed cake, 45s to 46s per cwt; French, 11s to 14s per dozen lbs. New Irish bean is in fair request, at full prices; but old qualities are much neglected. Sizeable Waterford, 65s to 66s; heavy, 64s to 65s; and Limerick, 64s to 65s per cwt. On board, nothing doing. Irish hams and bladdered lard are quite as dear. In other kinds of provisions, only a limited business is doing.

Tallow.—On the whole this market is firm, and prices are well supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 45s 3d to 45s 6d, for superior qualities. For delivery this year the quotations vary from 44s 3d to 44s 6d per cwt. Town Tallow 45s to 46s 6d net cash.

Oils.—Next to nothing is doing in oils, and, to effect sales, lower prices must be submitted to.

Spirits.—Jamaica rum is in steady request, at full prices. Low and middling qualities are procuring from 3s 4d to 3s 10d, and good to fine 3s 10d to 3s 8d per gallon. Leeward Island is selling at 1s 8d per proof gallon, and East India is 7d to 1s 1d. Brandy is a slow sale, and the turn lower. British corn spirits are firm, at very full prices.

Hops (Friday).—Although the demand for the best new hops in pockets may be considered tolerably steady, no improvement can be noticed in their quotations, which are now lower than for a series of years past. The middling and inferior qualities are a very slow sale, at barely stationary prices. In yielding and old hops, which are offering at a still lower price, figures, so little is doing that prices are almost nominal. The duty is called 250s.000.—New Sussex pocket, 22 16s to 23 6s; Weald of Kent, ditto, 23 0s to 23 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, 23 3s to 25 5s.

Coals (Friday).—Whitwell, 19s 6d; Adelaide Steels, 20s 3d; Tees, 20s 6d; Bewick and Co., 19s 3d; Eden Main, 20s per ton.

Smoked (Friday).—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was considerably less than that exhibited on Friday last, and of very inferior quality. Although the beef trade was in a sluggish state, a fair clearance was effected, at Monday's quotations. The numbers of foreign stock comprised 140 oxen and cows, 110 sheep and lambs, 41 calves, and 5 pigs, chiefly from Holland. With sheep we were scantily supplied; yet the mutton trade was heavy, at barely late reduction in value. The supply of calves being small, the veal trade was firm, at an improvement in the currencies of quite 2d per lb. Pigs were in moderate request, at unaltered figures. Milch cows were very dull, at from 15s to 18s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d. Suckling calves, 20s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 19s to 21s each. Beasts, 700; cows, 175; sheep, 4550; calves, 202; pigs, 425.

Neavote and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very dull trade here this morning, at barely stationary prices.

Per 8lb. to sink the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large pork, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 2d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.  
(From our City Correspondent.)

From the commencement of the late series of failures until the present time, attention has been repeatedly directed to the cause producing such apparently extraordinary effects. Every day, however, the surprise diminishes. Each new balance-sheet of suspended firms that is published more clearly exhibits the speculation and over-trading that has led to the present crisis. The past week has been prolific of these documents. The first, both in extent (as regards amount) and recklessness, is the Royal Bank of Liverpool.

At a meeting of the shareholders, which took place on Thursday, it appears that in the absence of the Manager, the Chairman who officiated in his department had, contrary to the Manager's opinion, continued to advance to the firm of Barton, Irlam, and Higginson, various sums, until the total amount became £250,000. The meeting expressed great indignation at the want of caution evinced, and an explanation was demanded. Sir Thomas Branker, the Chairman, thus explained:—"When the illness of Mr. Chaffers, the Manager, rendered it necessary for him to leave Liverpool, and the onerous duties of that gentleman devolved upon him, he found that a large advance had already been made. From the representation of Mr. Higginson, and knowing his extensive mercantile connexions, and firmly believing that he was capable of redeeming all his engagements, he had provided for Mr. Higginson's acceptances: and, from his previous knowledge of that gentleman, he had no reason to doubt his assurances. Security, however, to a considerable extent, had been obtained; but Mr. Higginson held a large stock of cotton, and, from the opinion taken from most competent judges, some of whom were then in that room, and could be appealed to, it was evident that cotton, which was then rising in the market, was likely to rise still higher, and that Mr. Higginson, by realising, would be in a position to refund to the bank the amount he owed, and which was then about £250,000. From this explanation, it is self-evident that a large speculation, to raise the price of cotton, was the real cause of the failure of the bank. Had the Directors of the Bank of England yielded to the application for assistance which was made just previously to the suspension, this speculation would have continued—the market would have been supported—and, while Manchester was filled with starving operatives, Liverpool would have withheld its cotton until to manufacture at a remunerating price would have been barely possible.

But it will be supposed that this is an extreme case. Such, however, is not the fact. The high price of Money broke up the corn speculation, and has performed the same office for indigo, rice, and sugar. In fact, every article which, instead of being fairly brought to market, has been withheld to enhance its price, has now fallen rather below its value, to the benefit of the public consumer. To continue such a system, is the aim of those who advocate "inconvertibility." A careful review, however, of the accounts rendered by the firms suspended, will hereafter do more to controvert the arguments against the Bill of 1844, than columns of argument now, while the public mind is agitated by reports it knows neither how to believe or disprove.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Barclay, Brothers and Co., was held on Tuesday. The liabilities are £389,504 16s. 1d., of which £162,684 5s. is unsecured, being chiefly the property of relatives of the firm. A distinct arrangement with regard to the Mauritius estates, was agreed to; and, presuming affairs to be settled as proposed, about 14s. in the pound may be realised. Much, however, depends upon the realisation of the Mauritius property; and it is to be feared that the dividend will fall below the amount above named.

The creditors of Messrs. Rickards, Little, and Company, met on Wednesday. The account rendered ranks second only to Messrs. Gower, Nephew, and Company, in its deplorable details. The liabilities are stated at £144,676 15s. 6d. The assets at £50,430 10s. 2d. Among a large amount of losses it was explained, in answer to a creditor, that a sum of £10,000 arose from losses in Ceylon coffee in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, and £15,000 from speculations in iron; the remainder being made up "by bad debts, &c." It was further stated that the house had suffered losses to the extent of £50,000 within the last eighteen months, besides accruing liabilities. Connected with the establishment of Messrs. Ford and Co., of Calcutta, engaged in bill transactions with Rickards and Co., it was said that the partners in that firm had some property, but, at the same time, it was recommended that the holders of such acceptances should temporarily retain them, as it was desirable to prevent Messrs. Ford and Co. from being forced into the Insolvent Court, to the injury of the general body of claimants.

The suspension of Messrs. Coates and Co., American merchants, of Broad-street, Cheapside, with branches in Nottingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, was announced on Monday.

The stoppage of the Shrewsbury and Market Drayton Bank (Adams, Adams, Warren, and Co.) was announced on Wednesday. It was a bank of issue, but its fixed circulation was only £9700.

We regret to announce the suspension of payment of the Honiton Bank. The London agents are Messrs. Lubbock and Company, but it is represented that they are well protected. The privileged issue was £19,020.

The English Market was quiet on Monday, and a considerable advance took place. From Saturday's closing price of 81 for Money, Consols improved to 82, closing, however, at 81½ to 82. On Tuesday, however, a series of rapid fluctuations occurred. Consols opened at an improvement of ½ per cent., from which the price steadily advanced to 82½. Towards the close of business, however, some rumours, with regard to the safety of a Banking Company, caused heavy speculative sales, and the price again declined to 81½. A slight improvement marked the opening on Wednesday, which was steadily maintained until the close of business, when prices stood at 82½ for Money, and 82½ for the Account. These prices were again improved on soon after the opening on Thursday, and Consols advanced to 83½ for Money, but principally upon a report that the

Bank Directors were about to reduce the rate of interest. Money in the Stock Exchange, has fluctuated between 6 and 7 per cent during the week; externally, between 7 and 9 per cent. Exchequer Bills have rather improved, and, at the close of the week, the prices stood as follows:—Bank Stock, 184; Three per Cent. Reduced, 81½; Three per Cent Consols, 83; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 83½; Long Annuities, 84; India Bonds, £1000, 35 dis; Ditto, under £1000, 27 dis; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 80½; Bank Stock for Account, 184; Consols for Account, 83½; India Stock for Account, 227; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 15 dis; £500, 13 dis; Small, 2 pm.

The Foreign Market continues nearly deserted, and prices are almost nominal. Mexican has declined to 15½, and the other Securities are heavy. The closing prices of the last deal in, are:—Austrian, 5 per Cent., 100½; Danish Bonds, 182½, 3 per Cent., 80; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 16½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 27; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 87 x 1; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 58½; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 81½.

The Railway Market displayed some symptoms of improvement at the beginning of the week, but the dividend-paying lines have only maintained it. Fears are entertained that some Government measure may compel abandonment of works, should the indisposition of the public to pay calls not prove sufficient. Accounts, however, arrive daily of the cessation of works for the present; and, if this continues at the same rate that it has done during the past fortnight, Government interference will be perfectly unnecessary. The closing prices are:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 8½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 13½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, 5½; Bristol and Exeter, Thirds, 9½; Caledonian, 35½; Chester and Holyhead, 2½; Eastern Counties, 16½; Ditto, York Extension, 8; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 48½; East Lancashire, 14; Ditto, New Quarters, 2½; East Lincolnshire, 11; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 49; Ditto, Half Shares, 12½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 12; Great Northern, 2½; Great North of England, 219; Ditto, New £15, 16½; Great Western, 99; Great Western, Quarter Shares, 16½; Great Western, Fifths, 23½; Great Western, New £17, 7½; Hull and Selby, 98; Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmund's, 7; Ditto, Old Cambridge and Ely, 1½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 50; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 73; Ditto, Half Shares, 32; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 11½; Ditto, Fifths, 5½; Ditto, Sixteenths, 6; Ditto, Thirds (Reg.), 6½; Ditto (West Riding Union), 2½ dis; Ditto (Preston and Wyre), 34; Leeds and Bradford, 86½; Leicester and Bedford, 3 dis; London and Blackwall, 5½; London, Elington, and South Coast, 40½; Ditto, Pref. Con. 5 per Cent., 45; London and North Western, 151; Ditto, Quarters, L. and B., 28; Ditto, New, 7½; Ditto, Fifths, 11½; Ditto, Quarter Shares (G. J.), —; Ditto £10 (M. and B.), A., 10½; Ditto £10 (M. and B.), B., 10½; London and South Western, 55; Ditto New, £50, 28½; Ditto, New, £40, 22; Ditto Tenth, (Consol.), 49; Midland, 106½; Ditto, £40 Shares, 40; Ditto, £50 Shares, 7½; Midland Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent., 117½; North British, 25½; Ditto Half Shares, 11; Ditto, Extension, 5; Ditto, Thirds, 9½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19½; South Eastern and Dover, 27½; Ditto No. 1, 13½; Ditto, No. 4, 3½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 31½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 28½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 12½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 10½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 8½; York and North Midland, 72; Ditto, Preference, 15½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 26½; Boulogne and Amiens, 14; Dutch Rhineish, 2½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4½; Paris and Lyons, 6½; Paris and Strasbourg, 4; Rouen and Havre, 20; Sambre and Meuse, 4½; Tours and Nantes, 21.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was much animation in the English Funds yesterday, Consols advancing to 83½ for Money, in consequence of a purchase of £800,000 Stock. Towards the close of business, however, a reaction took place, and the closing price was 83 for Money and Time. In the Foreign and Share Markets, there was no occurrence worthy of remark.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

### BANKRUPTS.

G. SANDEMAN, York-street, Soho, ironmonger. W. CHAPPELLOW, Jun., Jermyn-street, wholesale saddler. T. LANE, 25, Edgware-road, boot maker. A. J. HEDD, Hammam-street, attorney-at-law. J. H. PAGE, Pancras-lane, City, auctioneer. J. ADAMS, Finsbury-square, surgeon. W. WILKINS and J. EVANS, Trowbridge, woollen drapers. G. BENNETT, Southampton, wine merchant. R. TURNER, Old Cavendish-street, Marylebone, tailor. M. LEWIS, Oxford-street, linen draper. W. NEWSOM, 23, St. Mary-axe, City, commission agent. G. HEATH and G. DANN, Canterbury, drapers. J. H. SPICER, Wardsworth, paper maker. J. TERRY, Bath, ironmonger. E. COWCHER, Bath, apothecary. J. W. GARDNER, NER, Wootton-under-Edge, teazle merchant. C. L. SWAINSON and J. BIRCHWOOD, Manchester, manufacturers. J. WRIGHT, Pendleton, dyer. W. W. COOKE, Denton, hat manufacturer. J. ROBINSON, Bradford and Keighley, worsted spinner. H. WILDERIS, Uttotter, farmer.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. McDONALD, Kirkintilloch, baker. T. SEMPLE, Dalquharn, carter. J. DUNLOP, Glasgow, merchant. A. KILGOUR and W. LEITH, Glasgow, merchants. J. MORTON, Glasgow, wood-merchant. A. THOMSON, Glasgow, cabinet-maker. J. ANDERSON, Glasgow, civil engineer. A. GRAHAM, Glasgow, baker.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

### WAR OFFICE, NOV. 5.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Lieut. H. H. Bacon to be Captain, vice Warner; Cornet F. A. Oakes to be Lieut. vice Bacon; A. W. Williams (Ridingmaster) to be Cornet, vice Oakes; J. H. de C. Lawson to be Cornet. 6th: Lieut. H. Croker to be Captain, vice Knox; Cornet T. G. L. Gwyn to be Lieut. vice Croker. 15th: Captain T. J. Kearney to be Captain, vice Robertson. Scots Fusilier Guards: Brevet-Major Lieut. and Captain the Hon. A. N. Hood to be Captain and Lieut.-Col. vice Col. York; Ensign and Lieut. J. W. Hay to be Lieut. and Captain, vice Hood; G. T. F. Shuckburgh to be Ensign and Lieut. vice Hay. 4th Foot: Capt. A. A. Welman to be Captain, vice Hawkes. 7th: Second Lieut. C. F. B. Dawkins to be Lieutenant, vice Tupper. 9th: Lieut. Col. B. Harvey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Barnwell; Major H. H. Kitchener to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Harvey; Brevet Major F. Lushington, C.B., to be Major, vice Kitchener. 17th: Major F. Murray to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Croker; Capt. E. J. Gardner to be Lieutenant, vice Croker. 20th: C. F. Turner to be Ensign, vice Gordon. 25th: Ensign W. R. Potts to be Lieutenant, vice Sir R. Barclay, Bart. 8 Ensign, vice Gordon. 25th: Ensign W. R. Potts to be Lieutenant, vice Sir R. Barclay, Bart. 8 G. Mansell to be Ensign, vice Potts. 28th: Capt. G. B. Stony to be Captain, vice Mayers. 38th: Surgeon F. Foaker to be Surgeon, vice M'Callister. 43rd: Charles Lord Lurgan to be Ensign, vice S. Kennedy. 46th: Lieut. H. Steele to be Adjutant, vice Campbell. 55th: Lieut. G. King to be Captain, vice Brooke; Ensign R. W. Torrens to be Lieutenant, vice King; T. P. Denne to be Ensign, vice Torrens. 60th: J. T. Kane, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dawkins. 63rd: Ensign J. S. Kennedy to be Lieutenant, vice Woodyard. 68th: Colonel Sergeant J. Falconar to be Ensign, vice Jones; C. E. Kirk to be Ensign, vice Falconar. 69th: Capt. G. A. Robertson to be Captain, vice Kearney. 73rd: J. W. Barnes to be Ensign, vice M'Kellar. 74th: Lieut. J. Duff to be Captain, vice Munns; Ensign C. Breton to be Lieutenant, vice Duff; Ensign J. Falconar to be Ensign, vice Breton; Ensign J. Falconar to be Adjutant, vice the Hon. F. W. H. Kane. 75th: Capt. B. D. Ramsay to be Captain, vice Stuart. 76th: Ensign G. Wardlaw to be Ensign, vice Young. 79th: Lieut. J. Gorman to be Lieutenant, vice J. W. B. Montagu. 80th: Captain R. Hawkes to be Captain, vice Welman. 85th: The Hon. G. Browne to be Ensign vice Studdart. 86th: Capt. J. P. Mayers to be Captain, vice Stony. 91st: R. H. Crampton to be Ensign, vice Baylis. 97th: Surgeon J. D. Millie to be Surgeon, vice Foaker. 99th: Ensign E. W. Isdell to be Lieutenant, vice Seymour; Ensign R. Baylis to be Ensign, vice Isdell. 3rd West India Regiment: Capt. G. W. S. Stuart to be Captain, vice Ramsay; Lieut. A. Dugan to be Lieutenant, vice Bolton; Ensign Connon to be Lieutenant, vice Dugan; G. Wardlaw to be Ensign, vice Connon; J. W. Poles to be Ensign, vice Wardlaw.

### BANKRUPTS.

T. S. JACKSON, R. J. JACKSON, and J. HANKES, Milk-street, and Lawrence-lane, City warehousemen. J. ARCHEL, Old King-street, Deptford, Kent, baker. T. CLIFTON, Lawrence-lane, City, plate-glass-silverer. W. B. BRODIE and C. G. BRODIE, Salisbury-bankers. R. SWAN, Windmill-lane, Middlesex, dealer in cattle. A. B. GRAHAM, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, milliner. L. HOLMES, John-street, Edgware-road, stationary. J. CARTER, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, and Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, draper. J. CLARKSON, Woolwich Lower-road, retailer of beer. W. J. CORMACK, of New Cross, Deptford, Surrey, seedman. J. SMITH, South-place, Finsbury-square, surgeon. W. BUTCHER, Belle Vue-yard, Ludgate-hill, cap manufacturer. C. LUGGERS and G. EASTWOOD, Manchester, festive manufacturers. S. RILEY, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. J. CARTER and J. BAINES, Liverpool, merchants. J. ANDREW, Dean Water, Cheshire, and Manchester, calico-printer. J. WADDELL, Liverpool, wine-merchant. J. PHILLIPS, Brynmawr, Breconshire, grocer. T. STORRY, Scarborough, Yorkshire, printer. W. ASTILL, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, ironmonger.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. BUCHANAN and CO., Greenock, brewers. W. JOHNSTON, Rockfield, Tarbet, Ross, fisherman. J. D. EWING and CO., Glasgow, manufacturing chemists. R. AIKMAN, Glasgow, shipowner and insurance agent. A. M'EWAN, Inverness, farmer and cattle-dealer. H. CRABBE, Edinburgh, merchant. Sir W. C. ANSTRUTHER, Bart., Westray House, Lanarkshire, timber-merchant. T. ANDERSON, Glasgow, contractor.

### BIRTHS.

On the 2nd instant, at No. 17, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Charles George Wilday, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ultimo, at the Cathedral, Ripon, Frederick George Leigh, Lieutenant, R.N., second son of Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, of St. James's Palace, nephew to the late Lord Byron, to Phoebe Althea, youngest daughter of the late John Rothley, Esq., of Leeds.—On the 28th October, at Veyran,

**"WEIPPERT'S SOIREE'S DANSANTES,"** Princess's Concert Rooms, MONDAY, NOV. 8, and every Monday, except Nov. 22.—A Subscriber of Two Gaieties is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season. Single Tickets, 7s. each. Weipert's Palace Band, as usual, conducted by himself. M.C., Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments by Alfred Weipert, from Gunter's. Commence at Half-past Ten. Tickets and Programmes, at 21, Soho-square.

**FIRST INTRODUCTION TO THE PUBLIC OF TWO LECTURES** by Dr. BACHOFFNER—on the LAWS OF NATURE, applicable to the important subject of SANITARY MEASURES; the other, on the various modes of VENTILATION, in which the PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM will be exhibited, with Novel and Highly Interesting Experiments, daily at Two and Half-past Three o'clock. These Lectures will be given alternately in the Evenings at Eight o'clock, except on Saturdays. The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, and the WORKING MODELS, explained. An ENTIRELY NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVING BELLS, and DIVER, with HYDRA'S NEW APPARATUS for CONVERSING under WATER, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

**THEATRES.**—Messrs. ANDREWS have for disposal, by the Night, some of the BEST PRIVATE BOXES at Drury Lane, Haymarket, Lyceum, Adelphi, Princess's, and all the Minor Theatres.—ANDREWS' Library, 167, New Bond-street, adjoining the Clarendon Hotel.

**MRS. FREDERICK FINNEY** has the honour to inform the nobility and gentry that her ACADEMY for DANCING, Deportment, and the Calisthenic Exercises, will commence at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday, 18th of November, at half-past two o'clock; and at her residence, Tottenham-green, on Wednesday, November 24. Ladies prepared for presentation at Court. Schools attended as usual.

**DANCING TAUGHT**, in the most fashionable style, by Mr WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Valse, a Deux Temps, Colletius Valse, Reizawa, and Polka Mazourka, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. Terms may be had on application as above.

**GRAND CIGAR DIVAN**, 101, STRAND.—Mr. RIES respectfully informs his numerous Patrons and the Public generally that this favoured Establishment, having undergone the most extensive alterations, and being remodelled in style and splendour, and comfort unsurpassed by the most magnificent of the West-end Club Houses, will be shortly re-opened. Due notice will be given of its completion, and, in the meantime, ample arrangements have been made for the reception of his Visitors in the spacious saloon on the ground floor, which is capable of accommodating conveniently above 300 persons.—Oct. 28, 1847.

**ELEGANCE and ECONOMY in PAPER-HANGINGS.**—French Papers, 2s. 6d. per piece; Flock, 6d. per yard; 20,000 Pieces in Stock. Panel Decorations, Flowers or Oak, as cheap as other Papers. Terms, Cash. Established 20 years. W. CROSBY, 22, Lower Arcade.—N.B. Three doors from the Strand entrance.

**GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS** are obtained at the CITY DOMESTICS' BAZAAR, 83, Ludgate-hill, which is conducted by a Lady of the highest respectability. Servants, with full character, will find this the best office to get a respectable situation. Open from Ten till Four, Saturdays excepted.

**LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.**—6, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.—Mrs. BARRETT continues (by her unrivalled system) to perfect persons of any age, in the art of cutting and fitting in a finished style in Six Lessons for 10s. 6d. Hours for inquiry and practice from Eleven till Four. References to Lippis.

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## PUBLICATIONS, &amp;c.

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A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and, on application, the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and prices of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported, 1s. 6d. per ounce.

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**TO PRINT-SELLERS, FRAME-MAKERS, &c.**—C. F. BIELEFELD respectfully announces that his New Patent Mouldings may now be had. From these Mouldings, which are made in 12 ft lengths, with rebate, &c., complete Frames may be made in a few hours, either in imitation of Ebony, Oak, Bronze, or Gold, at a cost so low as to place them beyond all competition (from 3d. to 1s. 4d. gross per foot run); while their perfection is such as to leave nothing to be attained. The Patterns are as above, and as perfect as an impression in sealing wax.—An Illustrated Tariff per post on receipt of one Post Office Stamp, or free at the works, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand.

## T H E M O N E Y P R E S S U R E .



BANK RESTRICTION.

Hurrah! I was a sorrower  
When yesterday began,  
For Bank Restriction made me  
A meek and mournful man.

But now the ban is off, my voice  
Of joy rings through the land;  
And I, beside my notes of glee,  
Have notes in either hand!

## RUN UPON A BANK.

A Run upon a Bank! What cry  
Has panic'd all the street  
That decent people run agog,  
And tilt at all they meet!

A Run upon a Bank, alas!  
But that can be no fun,  
For many a bank must cease to stand  
When men begin to run!

Nor does it seem a laughing theme,  
Nor inconsistent sport!  
The people running very long,  
The money very short!

And yet, how eagerly Mistrust  
Will do the desperate deed,  
And rush with hardest pressure  
Where it hears of hardest need!

A whisper floats, and London roars  
Good folks draw out your cash!  
Then up turn eyes! and cheque-book  
flies!  
Rush! Crush! Run! Dun! Smash!  
Crash!

And wheels lose spoke—and bones are  
broke,  
And Life gets out of clover—  
And many folks are over-run  
Before the run is over!

## PRESENTING A BILL.

Tradesman! count thy money-shower!  
Take the notes from out thy till!  
This day, and this the hour!  
At thy counter lo! a Bill!

Thy poor heart and brain have hurried  
Many an anxious beat and thrill;  
For the sluggish Money worried,  
Watcher! that must meet thy Bill.



"THREE MILLION RELIEF."

Thou hast toiled, and scraped, and  
hoarded,  
Finding way by force of will,  
Till at last thy means afforded  
Wherewithal to meet thy Bill!

While thou standest—sad reflector—  
Grieved that he will leave thee  
"nil,"  
Cold and bland the boy-collector  
Now is picking out thy "Bill."

Pin and Ring are blazed before thee  
While he finds thy bitter "pill"—  
Visions of his bank come o'er thee,  
Interrupted by—the "Bill."

Most unwelcome Serenader!—  
Ruffling all thy Temper's frill!—  
He shall leave thee—hapless trader!—  
"The Bill, and nothing but the Bill."

## NOTING A BILL.

'Tis half-past eight—a driving night,  
And pelting after dark!  
Rat! tat!—go Betty, bring a light—  
It is the Notry's clerk!

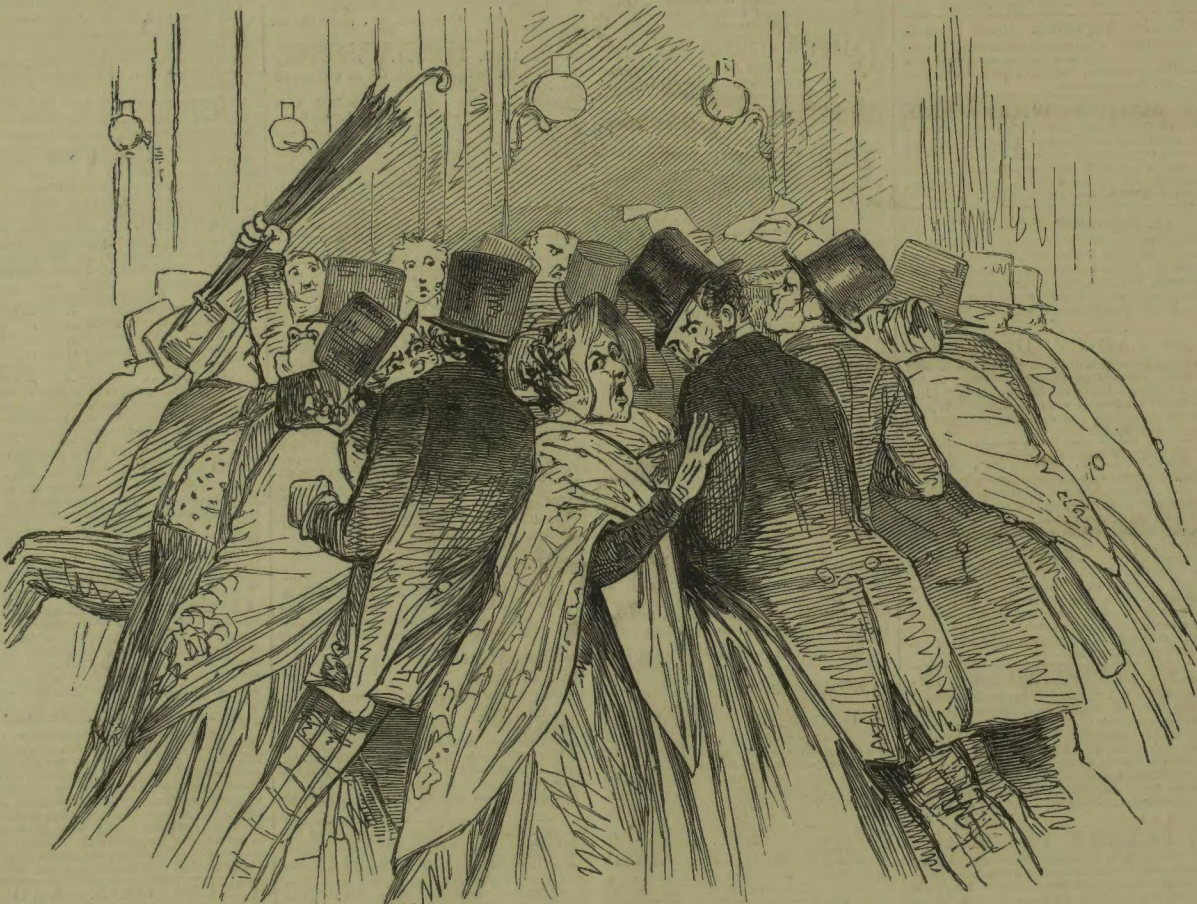
"Pray, what's your pleasure?"—"Why  
you see,  
It's raining beyond measure,  
And tho' I come to tend a Bill,  
It's any thing but pleasure."

"A Bill!—oh! it's so wet to-night,  
That master gave me warning,  
If you should call he'd see about  
The Bill, sir, in the morning!"

"The morning!—I've come all this way  
Then, just to get wet coated—  
The morning!—bless your pretty eyes,  
By then it will be noted!"

Miss Betsy, as she sees his plight,  
And's half inclined to quiz it,  
Returns with smile his sly "good night,"  
And so farewells his visit.

Master next morn a letter gets,  
Which there is no misquoting,  
With "Bill dishonoured," "Lawyer's  
fee,"  
And three-and-sixpence noting!



RUN UPON A BANK.



BILL FOR PAYMENT.



NOTING A BILL.